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Soviet Press Claims U.S. Is Conducting Vast Spy Campaign

MOSCOW — Two nationally distributed Soviet newspapers on Sunday accused U.S. diplomats, military attachés, journalists, students and tourists of engaging in widespread espionage against the Soviet Union.

The newspapers, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* and *Pravda*, as well as a local publication, *Moskovskaya Pravda*, printed long articles devoted to alleged U.S. intelligence activity.

The dispatches followed the television nationally of a 10-part spy thriller called "Tass Is Authorized to State." Purportedly based on fact, it depicted the activities of Moscow-based U.S. diplomats engaged in espionage and plots by the United States to topple a fictional African government.

Sovetskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia) said that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had recruited numerous Americans traveling to the Soviet Union in different capacities to carry out espionage.

The newspaper also said visual observation was the CIA's most heavily used intelligence technique.

"The U.S. State Department gets between 40 and 60 percent of the material it needs by visual intelligence work, combined with a study of the Soviet press," *Sovetskaya Rossiya* said.

"First of all, the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, primarily members of the naval and air force attaché sections [constitute] the main force of the traditional apparatus of authorized espionage," the newspaper said.

"Secondly, American journalists accredited to the U.S.S.R., who, the CIA believes, have greater opportunities for these activities than the regular CIA personnel," it said.

Sovetskaya Rossiya also said the CIA "bends over backwards to make use of the tourists that visit our country," by including spies to tourist groups.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow said there would be no immediate response to the articles.

Trud, the national labor union newspaper, revealed details of the June 1983 case involving Louis C. Thomas, a U.S. diplomat who was expelled, allegedly after being caught by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

The newspaper said Mr. Thomas had attempted to re-establish contact with Mikhail A. Borschovsky, who was recruited to spy for the West after World War II.

Mr. Borschovsky had settled down and was raising a family when Mr. Thomas attempted the contact, Trud said. Mr. Borschovsky went to the KGB, which instructed him to meet with the American.

Trud said Mr. Thomas, who worked in the security division of the embassy's administration section, was arrested when he handed Mr. Borschovsky espionage materials.

"All the diplomats from the embassy could do was shrug their shoulders in embarrassment," Trud said.

Moskovskaya Pravda (Moscow Truth) also devoted attention to Sue Pamela Carne, a governess at the U.S. Embassy who left in May 1983 after being accused of CIA-related religious activities.

Kohl Denies Soviet Charges

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany rejected Sunday Soviet charges that his government was trying to renounce West and East Germany and absorb lost territories to restore the Third Reich's 1937 borders, Reuters reported from Bonn.

He also said he was certain that the East German leader, Erich Honecker, would go ahead with a visit to West Germany next month despite Soviet hostility.

Mr. Kohl's comments in an interview with Bild, a rightist daily newspaper, were made on the 14th anniversary of a West German-Soviet treaty declaring Europe's frontiers inviolable. And they were the chancellor's first direct response to

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Manila police charged protesting workers with truncheons Sunday, after failing to disperse them with fire hoses. Page 2.

Ulster Police Kill One as Barred American Flees

BELFAST — One person was killed Sunday when police officers, firing plastic bullets and wielding batons, charged demonstrators in their attempt to seize an official of an American group who had appeared in defiance of a British government ban.

Witnesses said several people had been injured, some seriously. The crowd included women and children.

A spokesman for Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said the man, Martin Galvin, had escaped.

Witnesses said he had been passed over the heads of the crowd as the police charged. Sinn Féin headquarters seconds after he appeared on a platform to address the crowd.

Mr. Galvin is the publicity director of Noraid, the Irish Northern

Aid Committee, which raises funds in the United States for Irish republican causes. He was barred two weeks ago from entering the United Kingdom, but was believed to have been smuggled into Northern Ireland by republican sympathizers a few days ago.

Sunday's police attack was witnessed by a 130-member Noraid delegation that had been touring the province.

Earlier at the rally, marking the anniversary of British imposition of imprisonment without trial, youths threw missiles from a nearby shopping center, and the police fired plastic bullets. The looting policy was lifted in 1975.

The police action came after Sinn Féin's leader, Gerry Adams, urged participants to sit down on the road to avoid trouble.

There were screams as police rushed in, firing plastic bullets and flailing their batons. Several re-

porters covering the event said they had been manhandled.

Mr. Adams called Sunday's action a vicious attack on unarmed men, women and children and said the British government bore full responsibility for the death and injuries. Participants of the demonstration, estimated the crowd at between 2,000 and 3,000.

Victim Identified

The dead demonstrator, identified by friends as Martin Powers, was hit twice by plastic bullets, The Associated Press reported.

As the firing raged, women and children screamed, "Don't shoot, don't shoot." Several of them were hit.

Police confirmed one person was killed during the charge and said at least nine others, all civilians, were injured. There were no injuries to police.

The Sinn Féin publicity director, Danny Morrison, declared, "Galvin got away. . . . The British put themselves on a hook. It was a no-win situation for them and they have lost."

At least seven persons were seen to fall after being hit by the plastic bullets, which were fired from riot guns in a seven-minute barrage. Youths buried rocks at the gray-armored police vehicles and at crews firing from gunports.

Police wielding batons cut through the crowd to get into the two-story Sinn Féin headquarters while others stormed the rear, covered by British troops.

Night of Violence

Thousands of troops and police officers moved into Belfast and Londonderry Sunday after a night of disturbances. United Press International reported.

In the republican Falls Road district of Belfast, 70 youths attacked police and British troops with bricks and stones for several hours early Sunday.

Iraqi Military Claims 5 Ships, 3 Iran Jets Hit

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iraq has claimed that its forces destroyed five ships and shot down three Iranian F-14 jet fighters during a battle in the Gulf near the Strait of Hormuz.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Saturday that five "large naval targets" had been left in flames. He said three Iranian planes that had been protecting an "enemy naval convoy" had fallen into the Gulf during the two-hour battle.

There was no immediate comment from Iran, nor was there independent confirmation of the attack. Iraq said the action took place over the channel to Iran's main southern port, Bandar Khomeini, site of a large oil and chemical complex.

Diplomats said the attack would appear to intensify efforts to impose a blockade on Iranian ports and oil installations.

Meanwhile, the official Polish press agency PAP said Saturday that a Polish cargo ship was hit Saturday morning by a mine at the mouth of the Red Sea. It was the 17th ship to be damaged by explosives in the Red Sea.

The Jozef Wybicki, which was on its way to Saudi Arabia, was damaged in the engine room and brought to a standstill. There were no casualties, PAP said.

The Saturday attack reported by Iraq was the fourth Iraqi action this week. It was the first Iraqi attack on a convoy of merchant ships since July 1. No independent account was immediately available then, either, but shipping sources later confirmed that three vessels had been hit.

Iraq ended a one-month lull in attacks on Gulf shipping Tuesday, when its planes hit a loaded Libyan oil tanker south of Iran's main oil port, Kharg Island. There were no serious injuries.

On Thursday, Iraq announced that it had attacked an oil platform off the Iranian coast. On Friday, a Baghdad military spokesman said Iraqi forces had hit a small ship in the part of the Gulf that Iraq has defined as a war zone.

Before these strikes, Western and Arab diplomats had speculated that the long pause in the Gulf shipping war might signal new hope for a negotiated end to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is in its 46th month.

Some Western diplomats had suggested that Iran and Iraq agreed to a halt in the shipping war as a signal of willingness to pursue a diplomatic solution to the war.

Butros Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said Saturday on a visit to Beijing that China was the latest country to express support for an Egyptian initiative to end the conflict.

Western and Arab diplomats in Cairo said, however, that Iran appeared to have little interest in the Egyptian proposal or similar initiatives. Egypt, like most Arab states except Syria and Libya, has been supporting Iraq in the conflict.

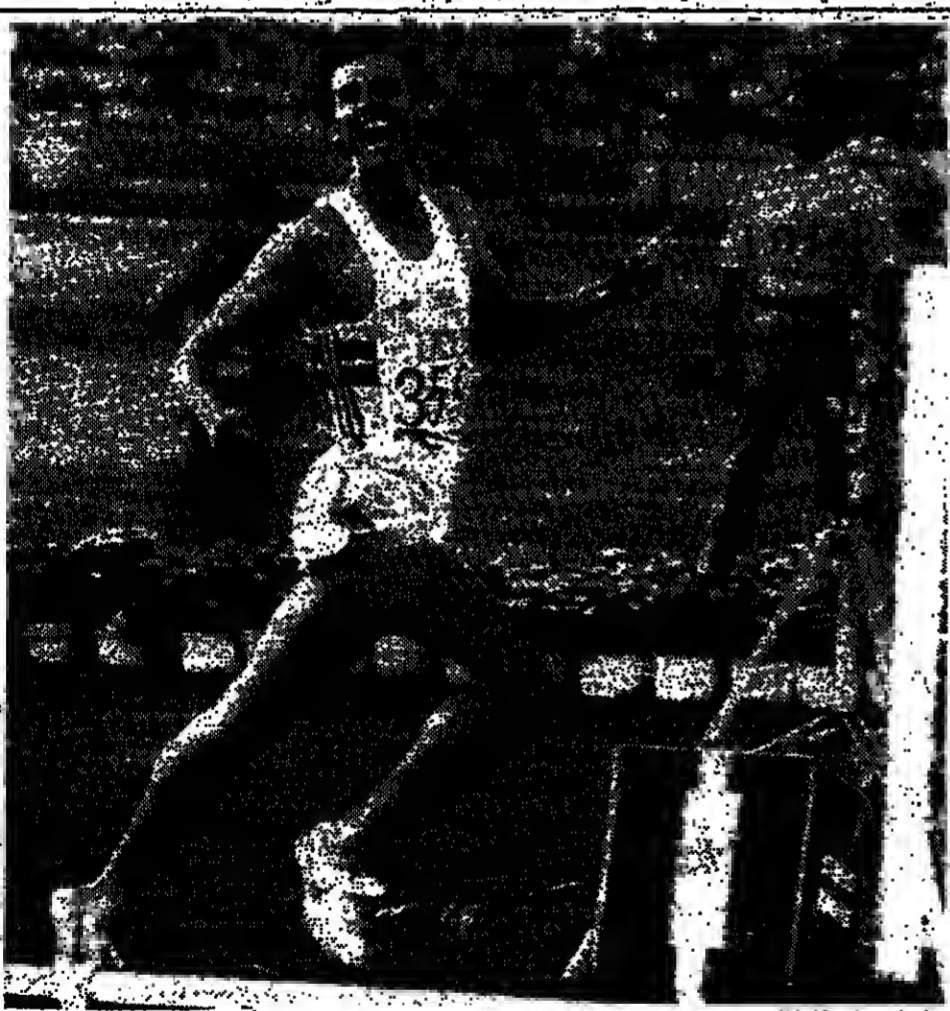
U.S.-Saudi Arms Talks

Earlier, *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

The United States and Saudi Arabia have had informal talks about Saudi interest in buying large numbers of additional U.S.-made Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, according to a senior U.S. official.

[The State Department confirmed that such talks had taken place, Reuters reported Saturday.]

The U.S. official, who spoke Friday on the condition that he not be identified, said the Saudis had not made a formal request to purchase the AIM-9L Sidewinders, advanced missiles used by the U.S. Navy and Air Force. The weapon, developed especially for dogfights, has a guidance system designed to permit attack from any angle.



COE REPEATS AS CHAMPION — Sebastian Coe of Britain exults as he wins the men's 1,500-meter race. Coe won the event in 1980. Olympics coverage, Pages 6 and 7.

Tongans Detained En Route to Games

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tongan rowers, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for citizens of the tiny Polynesian island nation to come to Los Angeles and watch the performance of Tonga's first Olympic team, made up of seven boxers.

There was a lavish going-away celebration for the athletes and their supporters, including a luncheon for the King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. The tour guide, Sipa Sekona, one of the kingdom's best-known travel agents, distributed Olympic buttons and tickets to everyone in his tour.

But when the tour arrived in Honolulu Aug. 4, all 75 people were detained by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Acting as a tip, the U.S. officials decided that the tour was really a sophisticated guise to smuggle illegal aliens to the United States.

After being flown to Los Angeles all but 11 of the tour members were released to continue their trip.

Mr. Sekona, a former Los Angeles resident, has been charged with conspiracy.

"The scam Sekona laid out was supremely thorough," said Harold Ezell, the immigration service's regional director, at a press conference Friday. "He had receipts for hotel rooms that weren't rooms at all. He had tickets for Olympic events that included events most Tongans don't care about, like field hockey."

The six-month tourist visas held by the visitors were valid, immigration officials said. But the documents filed by Mr. Sekona to demonstrate that the Tongans were really tourists and not potential illegal aliens were forged or inaccurate, they said.

Mr. Sekona had submitted receipts for more than \$8,000 in hotel rooms alone, they said. However, the owner of the Los Angeles apartment complex where the group reportedly had plans to stay said that no such deposits had been made and no rooms were reserved.

"Sekona told his people that they could stay longer than six months if they wanted to," Mr. Ezell said. "And he would hold on to their return tickets. Of course, if they stayed and were apprehended by INS, the U.S. taxpayers would foot their bill home and Sekona would keep the money."

Tonga, a series of 169 islands in the South Pacific some 400 miles (650 kilometers) east of Fiji, is a poor country with a population of about 100,000 and no college or university. Many Tongans have immigrated, both legally and illegally, to New Zealand and the United States, particularly Hawaii.

An estimated 12,000 Tongans live in the Los Angeles area, community members said.

One leader of the Tongan community in Los Angeles who asked not to be identified said the tour group included both legitimate Olympic tourists and other Tongans who planned to stay here.

"This is difficult for me to say, because I am a Tongan too," he said. "But there is a better way of life here and I believe some of the people in the group wanted to try to find it."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Orchestra Cancels Visit To Malaysia

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Philharmonic has announced that it has canceled two concerts in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The orchestra's action Friday followed protests from Jewish organizations and government officials angered by the Philharmonic's capitulation to the anti-Jewish policies of the Malaysian government.

The Philharmonic agreed on Wednesday to a request by the Malaysians to delete a work from its Sept. 3 tour program, Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo, A Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra," because of the score's Jewish theme and origins. The orchestra was scheduled to play in Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 2 and 3.

Malaysia is a predominantly Moslem country, and Islam is its official state religion. Rais Yatim, Malaysia's minister of information, said last week that discouragement of the screening, portrayal or musical presentation of works of Jewish origin was part of a government policy that had been "spelled out clearly," according to United Press International.

Mr. Rais, in an interview published Sunday in *The New York Times*, said the orchestra's decision to cancel the visit "won't hurt anybody," Reuters reported. "It's entirely the decision whether to come or not to come," he said.

"The New York Philharmonic has decided, with deep regret, that in the absence of a positive response thus far to an urgent, heartfelt request to the Malaysian government to reinstate the Ernest Bloch work 'Schelomo,' that it will be impossible to proceed with plans for our two concerts in Kuala Lumpur," the orchestra said in a statement. "We hope that there will another occasion to perform for the people of Malaysia."

Albert K. Webster, managing director of the Philharmonic, said he had made the request to the Malaysian government through what he called "the highest levels" at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

He added that he had read the orchestra's statement Friday to the Philharmonic musicians, after a rehearsal under Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's music director, at Avery Fisher Hall. The rehearsal was one of the programs planned for the Philharmonic's Asian tour, scheduled for Aug. 18 through Sept. 18.

A spokesman for the Philharmonic said the orchestra's offices had been delayed Friday with expressions of concern and anger by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Gets Anti-Abortion Vow, Frees Funds to UN

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The United States has announced that a \$19 million appropriation for the UN Fund for Population Activities, which it had threatened to cancel, will be approved.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation to the United Nations World Population Conference said Saturday the action was taken following assurances from the director of the fund about its policies on abortion.

Also on Saturday, the conference adopted a recommendation backed by the Vatican, the United States and several Latin American delegations that ruled out the use of abortion as "family-planning policy."

The announcement about freeing the \$19 million was made by James L. Buckley, head of the U.S. delegation, and M. Peter McPherson, a member. They were accompanied by the population fund's director, Rafael M. Salas.

Mr. Salas distributed copies of a letter sent Thursday to Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, which said, "The fund does not support abortion as a method of family planning nor does it sanction — nor has it ever sanctioned — coercion in the implementation of family planning programs."

The United States had announced plans to cut off aid to the fund unless it received "concrete assurances" that the agency was not involved in abortion or "coercive" family planning programs.

The Fund for Population Activities, which is the principal organizer of the Mexico City conference, receives more than a quarter of its annual budget from the United States. Another \$19 million in U.S. funds had been appropriated earlier.

Victory for U.S., Vatican

Richard J. Meislin of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Mexico City:

The recommendation that abortion "in no way should be promoted" as a family-planning method was accepted Friday night by the conference's primary committee after delegates rejected a more restrictive proposal by the Vatican. The Vatican had urged the conference to adopt a recommendation that "abortion should be excluded as a method of family planning."

"We believe it will serve to broaden support for voluntary family planning programs by eliminating an issue that has proven deeply divisive," he said.

Members of the Vatican delegation said the recommendation recognized that abortion "is not simply an issue of ours" and predicted that it would have "a serious impact."

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U.S. Congress Agrees on Salvador Arms Aid Plan

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has approved a compromise that would give El Salvador an extra \$70 million in military aid in the current fiscal year.

While the figure was below President Ronald Reagan's request for \$117 million, the action represented a significant endorsement of the Reagan administration's efforts to support the government of President José Napoleón Duarte.

The vote came Friday in the House and the Senate, before the two chambers adjourned for a three-week recess.

The military aid was included in a package of almost \$500 million in additional money for Central America, or about half of what the administration originally wanted. That total also included \$120 million in extra economic aid for the Duarte government.

The entire package was added to a \$6.2-billion supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30. The measure was then sent to the president for his signature. The most urgent component of the bill is \$700 million for the food stamp program, which is due to run out of money in a few weeks.

Congress has already allotted \$126 million in military aid for El Salvador in the 1984 fiscal year.

Mr. Duarte has been arguing that extra money is urgently needed to bolster government forces and deter a predicted fall offensive by guerrilla units.

Democratic leaders in the House had opposed the additional aid. Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who heads the foreign operations subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, tried to head off a higher figure by offering an amendment providing \$40 million in extra funds. But that was defeated, 340-57.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, the ranking Republican on that subcommittee, then proposed a package that included \$70 million in military aid. That carried by a vote of 234-161.

After a brief debate, the Senate accepted the House version by voice vote and left for vacation.

In arguing for his proposal, Mr. Kemp noted that the aim of U.S. policy in Central America was "to build up the center of the political system." He said Mr. Duarte was under siege from leftists who wanted to "destabilize this emerging democracy."

Mr. Duarte came to Washington after his election in June, and many legislators believe that his personal appeal played a key role in Friday's vote.

Representative Matthew F. McHugh, Democrat of New York, said, "There clearly is a sense among many of us that Duarte deserves a chance."

In addition, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, said the administration's case was strengthened last week when General Paul F. Gorman, who heads U.S. operations in Central America, offered evidence that Nicaragua and Cuba were supplying arms to guerrillas fighting the Duarte government.

Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat who is also on the Appropriations Committee, co-sponsored the Kemp proposal. He argued that additional money was needed to pay for more arms for Salvadoran forces. Without such help, he said, the Salvadorans would not be able to head off an expected guerrilla offensive.

Nicaragua Optimistic on U.S. Talks

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — U.S.-Nicaraguan talks begun in June are covering sensitive security issues, leading Nicaragua to believe that a negotiated solution of the differences between the two countries is possible, according to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the chief of state.

The Sandinista leader's views, expressed in an interview Friday, contrasted with Nicaragua's skepticism about the Reagan administration's intentions when the talks began. Mr. Ortega praised the U.S. approach in the negotiations, saying there was a "fluidity" in the talks that the Sandinistas considered "a very important element."

Mr. Ortega said Nicaraguan intelligence concluded that the CIA meant the assassination to appear to be the work of other members of the Sandinista directorate. Then, he said, the Reagan administration could point to a bloody power struggle similar to the one in Grenada that preceded the U.S. invasion in October, and would have an excuse to invade Nicaragua.

While alleging that the CIA was trying to deceive international opinion into believing the Sandinista leadership was divided, Mr. Ortega made several comments suggesting that differences do exist within the directorate regarding the planned elections for a president, vice president and parliament. In

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INSIDE

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■ Nineteen people were reportedly killed in a bomb explosion at a Sri Lankan jail. Page 5.

■ Zimbabwe politburo is named to oversee a shift to one-party, Marxist rule. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The United States is getting embroiled in a dispute with Western Europe over high-technology exports. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Chile's Communists are re-emerging as a political force.

Bourguiba, Tunisian Stability Both Appear Frail

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Officially, President Habib Bourguiba's 81st birthday on Aug. 3 was a holiday; politically, it was an omen of Tunisia's uncertain future.

Although increasingly frail, Mr. Bourguiba retains a determination to remain at Tunisia's helm, where he has been since the country gained independence from France in 1956. Last fall, he said he hoped to rule Tunisia for 10 more years.

But Mr. Bourguiba, who is president-for-life, seldom speaks in public these days and when he does, his words are slurred. His frequent trips abroad for rest and medical treatment are also reminders of his mortality.

Despite his age, Mr. Bourguiba remains the most important source of popular support for a government that faces increasingly tough challenges. Diplomats here and independent Tunisian observers worry about the stability of Mr. Bourguiba's staunchly pro-Western government after he dies.

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, 58, is constitutionally designated to take over when Mr. Bourguiba dies.

But Tunisian and diplomatic political analysts agree that Mr. Mzali and his government have been discredited in the eyes of many Tunisians. Discontent over unemployment and poverty flared into riots in January, when Mr. Mzali tried to remove longstanding subsidies on bread by doubling its price overnight.

The government called out tanks and troops to regain control of the streets. Mr. Bourguiba, who had approved the price increase, reversed the decision, saying he had not known how large the increase would be.

Since mid-June, the Tunisian government has made politically conciliatory gestures, including Mr. Bourguiba's commutation of eight death sentences stemming from the riots. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Mzali is winning back popular support.

Instead, interviews with Tunisians and diplomatic observers suggest that many people, especially the poor and the young, remain alienated from all of the country's political institutions.

During the past 16 months, with

Mr. Bourguiba's blessing, Mr. Mzali has consolidated his dominant position in the ruling Socialist Destourian Party, which is continually fractured by personal and regional rivalries. Opposition leaders and disenchanted citizens regularly complain that the party's infighting interferes with the government's ability to solve the country's problems.

Opposition parties and the leadership of the powerful labor movement are also criticized for having failed to vigorously oppose January's price increases.

But Mr. Bourguiba remains popular for his historical role in leading the struggle for independence. His choice of a secular, pro-Western model for developing Tunisia is also popular, except among Islamic fundamentalists.

He has pushed hard for public education, which absorbs nearly a third of the state budget. Ironically, that policy and Tunisia's receptiveness to Western influences contribute to its political difficulties, by making Tunisians keenly aware of the higher standard of living across the Mediterranean.

In increasing numbers, educated

young people are joining discouraged, often angry job-seekers standing idly on street corners. Western economic analysts put the unemployment rate, including women and occasional workers not counted by the government, at 25 percent to 30 percent.

Still, Western economic analysts say the worst is yet to come for the Tunisian economy, probably within the next three to four years. Europe is no longer willing to absorb thousands of Tunisian émigrés.

Also, analysts say, with the pending entry of Portugal and Spain into the European Community, Tunisia at best can hope to maintain its level of exports to Europe, its best customer.

In addition, Tunisia will soon become a net oil importer, probably in 1987 or 1988, according to a Western economic specialist.

Even foreign economists here suggest that Tunisia's economic problems are caused largely by external factors, notably the world recession.

Government leaders frequently cite statistics showing steady economic growth in the last two years. But with the population growing at

2.6 percent annually, and about half of all Tunisians under the age of 20, opposition leaders say only a basic redistribution of wealth can provide political stability.

Diplomats and Tunisian political analysts wonder how Mr. Mzali will seek the support he will need to govern after Mr. Bourguiba's death.

"He must either pursue a real democratization or he must use repression," a Tunisian journalist said.

The leadership of a major opposition party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats, last week repeated its call for full democratization, including "the radical revision of broad economic and social policies."

Tunisia's last elections, in 1981, were generally discredited as having been rigged by the authorities.

But even if Mr. Mzali is committed to opening up the political process after Mr. Bourguiba's death, Western diplomats say entrenched interests in the government party will not easily give up their hold on power.

NEW DELHI — A split between rival Sikh factions has widened after about 75,000 Sikhs meeting in the holy city of Amritsar approved repairs to the Golden Temple, the religion's holiest shrine.

The meeting on Saturday, called by the Nihang sect, also approved a resolution excommunicating Gurmehar Singh Tora, head of a group of five high priests that manages Sikh temples in Punjab.

The high priests have themselves excommunicated the Nihang leader, Baba Santa Singh, and warned that all those attending the meeting would be excommunicated.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources said Mrs. Gandhi is considering constitutional changes to extend direct rule of Punjab beyond the present 12-month limit.

The predominantly Sikh state has been under direct rule from New Delhi since last October.

The sources said recent upper house elections gave the two-thirds parliamentary majority needed to make the changes.

The damage to the temple was caused when Indian troops stormed it on June 5 and 6 to flush out Sikh militants fighting for autonomy and greater religious privileges in Punjab. The government said 492 Sikh separatists and 93 soldiers were killed in the action, though other sources say the toll was more than 1,200.

Two more Sikh extremists were reportedly killed and a policeman injured on Saturday in a clash on the outskirts of Amritsar, and two Sikhs were shot and killed near an irrigation canal that has been the target of guerrilla attacks.

The gathering in Amritsar was said to be the biggest since the army took control of Punjab in June.

Among the speakers was the parliamentary affairs minister, Bala Singh, a Sikh, who said the religious leaders who let extremists hide in Sikh shrines should be flogged. The Nihang sect is supported by Mrs. Gandhi.

It has accused the temple management group of responsibility for giving refuge to extremist leaders such as Jarnail Singh Bhindranvale, who died during the army attack.

As well as the five high priests, the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, also opposes the Nihangs. They say there should be no repairs until the army withdraws from the temple.

Volunteers from the Nihang order, which provides temple guards armed with swords and spears, have started to carry out repairs.

Arrests in Bombing
Police arrested five persons on Saturday in connection with a bomb blast at Madras airport on Aug. 2 that killed 30 persons. Reuters reported from Madras, India.

They were described as two Indian employees of Air Lanka, the Sri Lanka national airline; two Sri Lankan Tamil, one of whom is a senior Colombo customs officer; and an Indian Tamil who is an airport policeman.

Sri Lankan Tamil exile groups in India denied Sunday any connection with the five persons arrested. Kovai Mahesan, president of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front, said none of the Tamil separatist groups based in Madras, including the biggest, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, had a part in the blast.

"If, by some miracle, the Malaysians reconsider and allow us to reinstate the program as we had planned it, then I would be happy to go back there," Mr. Mehta said. "I am sorry this has happened. I really am."

He said the Malaysians had had advance notice of the Philharmonic's planned programs for six months, but had only objected last week. He pointed out that the orchestra was planning to play in another Moslem country, Indonesia, with concerts scheduled for Jakarta on Sept. 5 and 6.

"By chance, we didn't put 'Schelemo' on those programs," the conductor said. "I knew Malaysia was a Moslem country, but I didn't realize they had such problems with Khomeini-type Moslem extremists. Times are changing fast."



Habib Bourguiba

WORLD BRIEFS

West German Army Is Called Weak

HAMBURG (UPI) — A report says the West German Army is so weak and ill-equipped that the Western allies could only withstand a conventional Warsaw Pact attack for seven days. Der Spiegel said Sunday.

Quoting extensively from what Der Spiegel said was a recent report to the Ministry of Defense by the West German Army inspector, General Wolfgang Altenburg, the magazine said he identified "grave weaknesses" that would force the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to fall back quickly on nuclear escalation in the event of an attack from Eastern Europe.

Peter Kurt Wuerbach, state secretary at the Defense Ministry, described the report as "a mixture of silly season half truths, speculation and hints from old documents."

Last Senior Solidarity Leader Is Freed

WARSAW (AP) — A Solidarity activist, Jan Rulewski, has been released from Warsaw's main prison, the last of seven senior union officials imprisoned since the December 1981 military crackdown to be freed under last month's general amnesty.

The militant leader of the trade union said in a telephone interview Saturday that he was driven by police to his home in the northern city of Bydgoszcz after being released Friday from Rakowicka Prison.

"I simply left a prison with bars, and right now I'm staying in a prison without bars," said Mr. Rulewski, who added that he has been under close police surveillance since his release.

Jailed Uruguay Leader Assails Pact

MONTEVIDEO (Combined Dispatches) — Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a presidential candidate imprisoned by the Uruguayan government, has criticized an agreement between political groups and the military regime that will allow for November elections to restore civilian rule in Uruguay.

In a letter released Friday by the National Party, which he heads, Mr. Ferreira called the pact "a barbarity" that "pretends that the Uruguayans will accept a dictatorship." The National Party, one of Uruguay's two traditional political blocs, boycotted the civilian-military talks because of its leader's imprisonment. The party has threatened to boycott the Nov. 25 general elections unless Mr. Ferreira is freed in time to run for president.

Meanwhile, the military government, which has been in power since 1973, announced that it had begun releasing more than 150 political prisoners, a condition of the agreement intended to restore civilian rule. A statement issued Friday said the Supreme Military Council had reviewed 400 cases involving subversion and had decided to free 154 of the prisoners. It decided to keep 181 in jail and failed to make a final decision in 65 cases.

(AP, UPI)

Febres Cordero Installed in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (LAT) — Leon Febres Cordero, a wealthy businessman, became president of Ecuador on Friday in the Andean nation's first transfer of power from one elected government to another in a generation.

Mr. Febres Cordero, an American-educated conservative, assumed the oath of office from the outgoing president, Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, in a ceremony attended by foreign officials, including the U.S. vice president, George Bush.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Febres Cordero, who must deal with a leftist-controlled congress, pledged government austerity and a decisive role for private enterprise in attacking endemic poverty in this nation of 8.7 million inhabitants. Mr. Febres Cordero is seeking major foreign assistance in confronting Ecuador's economic crisis. The country is receiving about \$150 million in American aid this year.

4 Libyans in Siege Reported Executed

LONDON (AP) — Four of the 30 Libyans who returned home after a 10-day siege in their London embassy in April have been executed, the Daily Express reported Sunday.

The British Foreign Office said it had no knowledge of the alleged executions in Tripoli on the orders of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain's only diplomat in the Libyan capital had not mentioned any such executions.

The British tabloid quoted an unspecified intelligence report as saying the four were executed for crimes against the state after a secret trial. The paper said the report identified the dead as Dr. Omar Sodani, Ali Abuzieh, Matouk Matouk and Abdul Ghadir Baghadi.

Italy Buying Equipment for Missiles

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Defense Department has said that Italy has decided to buy equipment to manufacture Maverick air-to-ground missiles for itself and five other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Other countries that are to share in the \$1.5-billion purchase of the 15,000 heat-seeking missiles are Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey, the department said Friday.

The Pentagon said other NATO nations might join the consortium later.

Corsica Votes for Regional Assembly

AIACCIO, Corsica (Reuters) — Corsica's voters went to the polls Sunday to choose a new regional assembly for the island, which has been divided by separatist violence for two decades. No incidents were reported.

Running for the first time is the separatist Corsican Movement for Self-determination, known as MCA. It is widely regarded as the political arm of the banned Corsican National Liberation Front. Nine other parties are running, including the ultrarightist National Front, which took 13 percent of the Corsican vote in European elections last June.

A single group of candidates from France's national opposition parties, the center-right Union for French Democracy, or UDF, and the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, the RPR, is expected to emerge as the largest group. The leftist parties, unable to overcome traditional divisions, are running separately.

Bolivian Army Enters Cocaine Area

LA PAZ (AP) — At least 500 soldiers have entered Bolivia's principal cocaine-producing region in an effort to dismantle a billion-dollar industry, U.S. and Bolivian drug enforcement sources said Sunday.

Press sources in Cochabamba said that in anticipation of the military incursion on Friday at least 20,000 cocaine producers and traffickers fled the Chapare, 300 miles (480 kilometers) to the east of La Paz, which was declared a military zone on July 30.

Witnesses said the army was firmly in control and the government had declared a curfew in the region, which produces 80 percent of the country's annual output of 220 metric tons of cocaine.

For the Record

Swaziland and Mozambique on Friday signed a security accord to prevent border clashes, the Swazi police commissioner, Majaji Simelane, announced. The accord follows clashes in April between Swazi security forces and guerrillas of the African National Congress fighting white rule in South Africa who were expelled from Mozambique.

President Milton Obote of Uganda appointed an officer from his own tribe, Brigadier General Smith Opon-Aakoto, to replace the army chief of staff, Major General David Oyite-Ojok, a close adviser who was killed in a helicopter crash in December.

Botswana will hold its first general elections since 1979 on Sept. 8. President Quett K. Masire announced Saturday. Voters will elect 34 members of Parliament, where Mr. Masire's party holds 28 seats. Local elections will be held the same day.

Nicaragua Is Optimistic On Its Talks With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

particular, he said that recently disclosed comments by Bayardo Arce, head of the Sandinist Political Commission, "do not represent the official position of the Sandinist front."

Mr. Arce was quoted as saying at a private meeting of the Central Committee of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, a Marxist-Leninist group, in mid-May that the elections were "bothersome" and that they would not have been scheduled except for U.S. pressure.

Mr. Ortega did not deny that Mr. Arce, regarded as a hard-liner within the directorate, had made the comments, but he said they had been "distorted."

He said news organizations were "manipulating" declarations that are not official, and said the official position was that "the elections

are a necessity for this revolutionary project."

Mr. Ortega, 38, coordinator of the three-member governing junta, made his comments in his first interview since he was named the Sandinist presidential candidate a month ago. The conversation was held in the city of Masaya south of the capital in a newly constructed hospital that Mr. Ortega had just inaugurated.

Mr. Ortega said the negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua constituted "a positive fact." The talks began June 1 with a surprise visit here by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, which was followed by two sets of meetings in Mexico and one in Atlanta.

The chief negotiators are the U.S. special envoy for Central America, Harry Shlaudeman, and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco of Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega described the substance of the talks as "fluid," and added: "This, then, can permit us to establish firm bases that could lead to a political, negotiated solution that gives a measure of mutual security to the United States and Nicaragua."

Other officials also said the negotiations were progressing smoothly, although both they and Mr. Ortega declined to say that progress had been achieved apart from the establishment of a positive climate for further talks. So far the negotiators have laid out their countries' positions and are about to begin trying to reconcile them, the officials said.

The Sandinists' top priority in the talks is understood to be to persuade Washington to stop financing counterrevolutionary guerrillas battling the Sandinists. The United States has criticized the Sandinists on four principal points: for its arms buildup, aid for Salvadoran guerrillas, links to Cuba and the Soviet Union and lack of democracy.

Mr. Ortega said the "worrying" aspects of U.S. policy, as well as the alleged CIA plot, included President Ronald Reagan's pressure on Congress for more aid for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, the recent dispatch of U.S. warships to waters off the Central American coast, U.S. allegations that Nicaragua is becoming a Soviet base and U.S. allegations that senior Sandinist officials are involved in drug trafficking.

Mr. Ortega said the talks would continue despite these issues, adding that Nicaraguan intelligence was not certain that Mr. Reagan knew of the alleged CIA assassination plot.

He said that Nicaragua's suspicions about the plot had been fueled by a recent suggestion by Mr. Reagan that Nicaragua could become another Grenada, but he said Mr. Reagan might have been "induced" to make the comparison without knowing of the CIA's plan.

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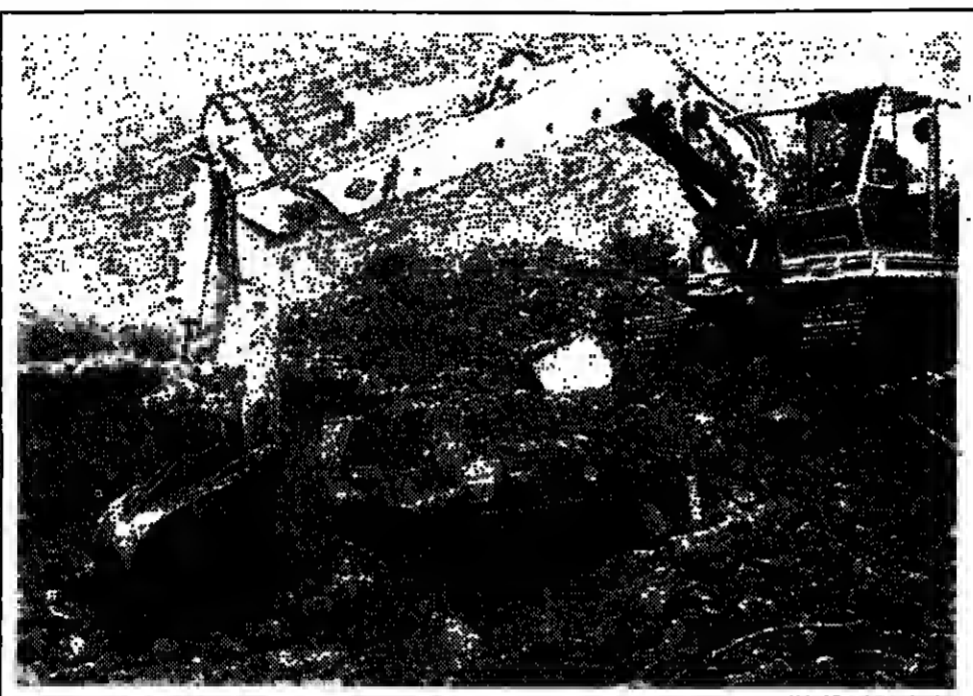
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MUD BATH — Dozens of cars in Sachse, central Switzerland, were dredged out over the weekend from mud deposited by rivers after two days of heavy rainfall.

U.S. Wins UN Anti-Abortion Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

tion plan adopted by a similar conference in Romania 10 years ago. It seemed likely that the proposed Monday closing date for the conference would be extended.

Another U.S. delegate to the conference, Ben J. Wattenberg, said Friday that the Reagan administration's emphasis on economic factors in helping to curb population growth did not mean less support for family planning.

Mr. Wattenberg was responding to criticism of the administration position, which was presented on Wednesday. The position holds

that free economies are "the natural mechanism for slowing population growth" and that population growth itself is "a neutral phenomenon."

Critics here have ridiculed the policy, some dubbing it a "supply-side family planning." A representative of the Population Crisis Center, a Washington-based group, called it "wooden demographics."

But Mr. Wattenberg, a conservative writer and editor, said the Reagan administration understood that population control was not "an either-or phenomenon." He said the policy had been "misconstrued" as reflecting a retreat from support for family planning.

Mr. Wattenberg said the U.S. policy was not intended to diminish the seriousness of population problems. He said it was aimed at least in part at retaining support of the American people for international population aid.

Russian Jew Is Sentenced
MOSCOW — Alexander Yakir, 28, a Russian Jewish dissident, has been sentenced to two years in a labor camp on charges of evading military service, his friends said Saturday.

Police in Manila Clash With Workers; 15 Hurt

By Abby Tan
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police fired shots and tear gas and turned water hoses on 1,500 stone-throwing demonstrators who tried to hold a rally without a police permit Sunday.

Reports put the total number of injured at between 10 to 15, most of whom were policemen. The official Philippine News Agency said that three demonstrators and at least 11 policemen were injured. It said that one of the policemen was burned by sulfuric acid.

Twenty-three people were taken in for questioning, including one with a bag of anti-government pamphlets and another with a megaphone to be used in the rally.

The crackdown reflects a toughening stance on the part of the Philippine authorities, who for the past month have been denying anti-government groups rally permits and using tear gas to force them to disperse.

The rally was one in a series preparing for Aug. 21, the first anniversary of the murder of an opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. His family and supporters hope to attract one million people to a rally in a Manila park on that date.

Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport. The government claimed he was killed by a Communist assassin, but Mr. Aquino's family and the opposition has accused the government of complicity.

The demonstrators, members of two large trade unions, marched down Taft Avenue in central Manila to the General Post Office,

where scores of riot police were waiting.

Brigadier General Ruben Escharraca, police district officer of Southern Manila, said the demonstrators refused to disperse and sat on the street. Their leaders in the front ranks linked arms and withdrew the water hoses for a few minutes before the crowd dispersed.

The workers picked up stones on Taft Avenue and threw them at the police.

Jeepsloads of police then chased them down the street firing tear gas and smoke bombs. One plainclothesman fired his pistol three times at the window of a house on the street.

About 80 workers tried to regroup in Plaza Miranda, two miles (3 kilometers) away, but were chased away by police.

The rally leaders held a press conference to denounce the dispersal and the denial of permits. A human rights lawyer, Jolker Arroyo, said the issue of rally permits was no longer in police hands but was a military matter.

"The civilian component of government is now helpless against the reins of the military," he said.

Jaruzelski to Receive 21-Percent Pay Rise
WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's leader, will get a 21-percent increase in pay in January, bringing his salary to 68,000 zlotys (\$620 dollars) a month, the government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said.

It said the head of state, Henryk Jablonski, and the speaker of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, would receive the same increases and salaries. The average industrial wage in Poland is 17,900 zlotys a month.

U.S. Orchestra Cancels Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the public. In addition, there were protests by Mayor Edward I. Koch and Representative Bill Green, a New York Republican. The spokesman added that, to his knowledge, no subscriptions had been canceled.

Mr. Mehta, who is also music director of the Israel Philharmonic, said the cancellation of the concert corresponded with his initial wishes.

"Because I am too deeply involved on the Philharmonic side and the Jewish side, I stayed out of it," he said. "I went along with the officials of the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. It is now coming out the way I originally intended it, and I am happy."

Edward Lifshin, information officer for the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, declined all comment Friday. Telephone calls to officials of the Malaysian Embassy in Washington went unanswered.

Mr. Mehta indicated that there was a possibility that the concert might be reinstated, should the Malaysian government reverse its opposition to the work by Bloch, a Swiss-born Jewish composer who became a U.S. citizen. Bloch died in 1959.

"If, by some miracle, the Malaysians reconsider and allow us to reinstate the program as we had planned it, then I would be happy to go back there," Mr. Mehta said. "I am sorry this has happened. I really am."

He said the Malaysians had had advance notice of the Philharmonic's planned programs for six months, but had only objected last week. He pointed out that the orchestra was planning to play in another Moslem country, Indonesia, with concerts scheduled for Jakarta on Sept. 5 and 6.

"By chance, we didn't put 'Schelemo' on those programs," the conductor said. "I knew Malaysia was a Moslem country, but I didn't realize they had such problems with Khomeini-type Moslem extremists. Times are changing fast."

Caterpillar Plans New Unit
United Press International

PEORIA, Illinois — Caterpillar Tractor Co., which recently started making money again, has said it is forming a new company to develop new technology and lines of business. Officials said Friday that Caterpillar Venture Capital Inc. will operate as an independent company to begin seeking investment opportunities immediately.

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Januzelski to Receive 21-Percent Pay Rise
WARSAW — General Woj

AMERICAN TOPICS

Shakespeare at Top Of Ideal Reading List

What are the most important works in the humanities for American high school students to read?

Shakespeare, especially "Macbeth and Hamlet," came in first by a large margin in a survey of teachers, scholars and other "literate Americans" conducted by the National Endowment for the Humanities. In second place were American historical documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Mark Twain, the author of "Huckleberry Finn," was in third place, followed by the Bible. Among the respondents to the survey were the authors Robert Penn Warren and Saul Bellow; the historians Barbara Tuchman, C. Vann Woodward and Henry Steele Commager; the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; J. Carter Brown, director of the National Library of Art; and about 150 high school teachers.

Delegates May Get JFK Death Tour

A tour retracing the route taken by John F. Kennedy on the day he was assassinated is being offered to delegates to the Republican National Convention, which will begin in Dallas Aug. 20. Some delegates are dismayed by the tour literature, which is being distributed by convention officials.

For \$15, delegates can get a two-and-a-half-hour tour, including the Texas Book Depository, from which Lee Harvey Oswald shot the president, the emergency entrance of Parkland Hospital, where the president died, and the rooming house where Mr. Oswald lived.

Free-Trade Zone In Space Is Urged

A group of members of Congress is looking toward space as the last frontier for free trade.

Notes on People

Henry A. Kissinger is an "extremely insecure" man with an "addiction to Machiavellian intrigue" and a disregard for the truth, according to a diplomat in the Nixon administration. U. Alexis Johnson makes these assessments in a book, "The Right Hand of Power," to be published in mid-September. He was undersecretary of state for political affairs from 1969 to 1973 while Mr. Kissinger was serving as President Richard M. Nixon's national security adviser.

Mr. Kissinger "was amazingly successful juggling a profusion of balls while promoting atop a high wire," Mr. Johnson wrote. "When some of the balls dropped, however, it was obvious that devotion to the truth was not always a guiding principle."

Several black women, some of whom say they feel slighted after the Democratic National Convention, are banding together in a nonpartisan political caucus to groom, endorse and support candidates. Shirley Chisholm, a former Democratic member of Congress from New York, said: "We've always found ourselves, in a sense, at the tail end. Neither the black movement as such nor the women's movement as such in this country has addressed the political problems of blacks who are female."

Record Crops May Permit China to Halt Grain Deals

BEIJING — If China's grain crop attains the record level now forecast, future long-term grain agreements with the United States and other countries will be jeopardized, according to Western agricultural experts in Beijing and Washington.

Chinese officials and Western agricultural attaches predict that this year's crop will exceed 1983's record harvest of 287.25 million metric tons. It would be the fourth straight record harvest.

Diplomats in Beijing say that, with domestic stocks rising, Chinese officials are questioning the wisdom of signing new agreements when the present ones with the United States, Canada and Australia expire.

"CEROIL officials told me they don't really want any long-term pacts after the last ones run out," a diplomat said. CEROIL is the China Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import-Export Corp.

Other diplomats said that it could be politically difficult for China to refuse new agreements with Canada and Australia. But they said that China might decide not to renew an agreement with the United States, which lapses at the end of this year.

In Washington, Daniel G. Amstutz, the undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, has expressed the opinion that the U.S.-China accord has not significantly fostered trade between the two countries.

China did not import the minimum six million tons of U.S. wheat specified in the agreement for last year. Washington let Beijing roll over the shortage of 2.2 million tons this year.

Heavy Soviet Purchases

The Soviet Union continued its unusual, heavy buying of U.S. grain with the purchase of 900,000 tons, including 500,000 tons of wheat and 400,000 tons of corn, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

Officials believe that the Russians are expecting a modest crop this year and want to take advantage of favorable prices. United Press International reported from Washington.

Brazilian Party Chooses Candidate

São Paulo Ex-Governor Picked by Pro-Government Group

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service
BRASILIA — Brazil's pro-government Social Democratic Party has nominated Paulo Salim Maluf, a wealthy businessman and former governor of São Paulo state, as its candidate to succeed João Baptista Figueiredo as president.

At a party convention Saturday, Mr. Maluf, 53, defeated his only rival for the nomination, Mario David Andreazza, 66, minister of the interior and a close friend of General Figueiredo.

In a 12-minute acceptance speech, Mr. Maluf called on the pro-government party, and particularly Mr. Andreazza's supporters, to unite behind him to defeat a strong opposition candidate for president.

The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, which was holding a national convention Sunday in Brasília, was to nominate Tancredino Neves, governor of Minas Gerais state, as its candidate. Mr. Neves, 74, was unopposed for the nomination. He also had the support of dissidents from the Social Democratic Party who had opposed the candidacies of Mr. Maluf and Mr. Andreazza.

An electoral college of 686 members, made up of the members of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and six delegates from each of Brazil's 23 states, will choose between Mr. Maluf and Mr. Neves in a meeting scheduled for Jan. 15.

General Figueiredo, the fifth successive army general to be president of Brazil since the armed forces took power in 1964, finishes his six-year term on March 15.

The conventions are the first step in what could be a transition in a democratically based presidency.

Mr. Maluf, who decided to try to become president of Brazil after serving as the appointed mayor of São Paulo, has worked for two years to line up support. He has met with nearly every convention delegate.

His opponent, Mr. Andreazza, a retired army colonel, was minister of transportation for seven years under previous military presidents.

He has served as General Figueiredo's interior minister for five years. He made the federal patronage disbursed through his ministries the basis for his appeal in the state and municipal politicians who make up part of the delegate base.

After serving as mayor of the city

of São Paulo and later as governor of São Paulo, Brazil's most populous state, Mr. Maluf ran for federal deputy in 1982 and was elected by popular vote. Mr. Andreazza has never run for elective office.

Mr. Neves was elected governor of Minas Gerais, Brazil's second most populous state, in 1982. The opposition emerged that year as a powerful force, winning governorships in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás and Paraná, as well as in Minas Gerais.

The opposition also won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. But the government still has a Senate majority, because one-third of the senators were appointed by the federal government.

Because the government controls the Senate and the state political organizations in the northeastern region, the electoral college system would have assured it of a Social Democratic victory in the election college meeting if the party had not split.

Now, however, with the alliance between Mr. Neves and the Social Democratic dissidents, the opposition could win in the electoral college. This would be the biggest political change in Brazil in 20 years.

General Figueiredo was formally



Paulo Salim Maluf, the Social Democratic nominee.

neutral on the Social Democrats' choice of a candidate. He promised to use the political influence of his administration to obtain an electoral college victory for the nominee.

Alfred A. Knopf Dies; Leading U.S. Publisher

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Alfred A. Knopf, 91, who built a great American publishing house by bringing the works of literary masters to the reading public, died of congestive heart failure Saturday at his home in Purchase, N.Y.

In the years since the firm of Alfred A. Knopf Inc. was founded in New York in 1915, Mr. Knopf earned worldwide recognition by bringing out more than 5,000 titles, including the books of a dozen Nobel prize winners and many of the best contemporary works of other foreign and domestic authors.

Born in New York, Mr. Knopf, at the age of 23, set up his company in a small Manhattan office with about \$5,000. He later recalled that he did so with the determination that "I could not be just another publisher," and "had to have some sort of distinction."

"We had to prove that a small — highbrow if you like — publisher could pay his bills on the first of the month by bringing out the best literary work being produced in the world."

In part, Mr. Knopf made a name by seeking out and publishing the translated works of such Europeans as Thomas Mann, Franz Kafka, Sigrid Undset, Ivan Bunin, Jean-Paul Sartre, Jules Romains and Albert Camus.

In addition, Mr. Knopf published a series of American authors whose careers, like his own, spanned the century. Among them are Anne Tyler, John Updike, John Hersey, Clarence Day, Joseph Heller, William S. Burroughs, Willa Cather and H.L. Menckens, who called him "the perfect publisher."

Recognized for their intellectual contribution to American life, Mr. Knopf's books were also praised for their physical appearance. An elegant man himself, who wore hand-made shoes and was a connoisseur of food and wine, he offered the best in bookbinding, typography, paper and design. The books were distinguished by an insignia modeled after the Borzoi, the Russian wolfhound.

In 1960 the firm became a subsidiary of Random House, but retained considerable autonomy.



Alfred A. Knopf

Mr. Knopf was also a co-founder of the original American Mercury, an influential literary magazine of the 1920s.

Other deaths: L.W. Wells, 88, a vice chairman of the Communist Party's central advisory commission and a political leader of the army under Mao, Saturday of an unspecified illness in Beijing. Mr. Li was purged during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, but reappeared in 1978, two years after Mao's death, and became a senior party adviser.

Virgil Parich, 67, a cartoonist whose work appeared in the New Yorker, the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines signed "Vip," and in the comic strip he created, "Big George." Friday with his wife, Helen, in an automobile accident near Los Angeles.

Walter Tevis, 56, author of "The Hustler," "The Man Who Fell to Earth" and other works, Thursday of lung cancer in New York.

Shoichi Noma, 73, who served for more than 30 years as president of Kodansha, a major Japanese publishing firm. Friday in Tokyo of a heart attack.

Edoardo Pimentel, 60, a leading human rights campaigner in Argentina, Thursday in Buenos Aires.

Mary Miles Minter, 82, one of the Golden Girls of silent movies, Aug. 4, in Santa Monica.

Meir Kahane: Call to Deport Arabs Makes a Knesset Member a Pariah

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — While Israel's two major political blocs argue about who will govern, Meir Kahane, who got only 1.2 percent of the vote in winning a seat in the parliament last month, is convinced that he was the real winner. Mr. Kahane, a U.S.-born rabbi who campaigned on an anti-Arab platform, failed three times to gain a seat in the Knesset. But his success now has brought widespread condemnation from Israel's political establishment.

There have also been moves to prevent him from using his new forum to intensify his campaign against Arabs.

Mr. Kahane had called for the expulsion of the 700,000 Arabs who are Israeli citizens, along with the 1.3 million who live in the occupied territories. His campaign has prompted efforts by traditional political groups to discredit his views and portray him as a temporary madman in an otherwise healthy body politic.

But to some analysts and politicians here, Mr. Kahane is no aberration but part of a trend toward extremism and oversimplified positions in Israeli society.

"He's not just a freak but obviously a symptom," said Abba Eban, former foreign minister and a leader of the Labor Party. "His victory goes hand-in-hand with the swing toward greater militancy and the flight from the idea of compromise."



Meir Kahane

President Chaim Herzog shunned Mr. Kahane during meetings with the 120-member Knesset. Mr. Herzog met with the other 119, including four Communists and two Palestine Liberation Organization sympathizers, but dismissed Mr. Kahane's threat to break into the presidential grounds to force an encounter.

The country's lively and often unruly press has informally agreed to limit coverage of Mr. Kahane and his attempts to incite Jews against Arabs.

An irony of Mr. Kahane's triumph is that it may prod Israel into raising the threshold of votes needed to gain seats. That level is now only 1 percent of the total vote.

Mr. Kahane, in an interview in his Jerusalem headquarters, said such a change would have no impact. He said his party, known as Kach (Hebrew for "this") has 100,000 additional sympathizers who did not vote for him last month because they thought had no chance after three losses.

Mr. Kahane, 52, who is soft-spoken in private but impassioned when he campaigns, called the reaction to his victory "an orchestrated campaign of sheer hatred and incitement in the name of liberalism and democracy."

Mr. Kahane, who founded the New York-based Jewish Defense League before emigrating to Israel in 1971, sees as central the issue of Israel's political identity. The question, he says, is whether Israel is to be a secular, Western democracy where Jews and Arabs rule jointly or a Jewish theocracy, governed by Old Testament law, where Moslems and those of other faiths are welcome only as occasional guests.

Israel's founding Zionists tried to end that debate in 1948 with a proclamation of independence that granted full political rights to Arab citizens. But a high Arab birthrate and a leveling off of Jewish population growth, along with the seizure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the 1967 war, raised the possibility of an eventual Arab majority.

The only way to avoid that and permanently ensure Israel's survival as a Jewish homeland, Mr. Kahane says, is to expel all of Israel's Arabs now.

"I'm talking on people steeped in Western concepts who tell themselves Judaism is really Thomas Jefferson or Burke or Rousseau when it's really nothing of the sort," he said. "Judaism always was an exclusive group and it doesn't integrate with other people. I'm a Jew, not a democrat."

Most of Mr. Kahane's support in the July 23 election was drawn from the rightist Likud bloc, whose leadership, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, has condemned him.

Mr. Kahane's political appeal is to young, working-class Jewish voters of Sephardic, or eastern, origin who support his hard-line stance against the Arabs.

His distaste for Arabs is both ingrained — many come from families who fled Arab states — and economic. The Israeli Arabs are only one step below them in a shrinking market for manual labor.

Although Mr. Kahane privately professes respect for the Arabs, in public he expresses scorn for them.

"When in 1967 the Lord gave us a quick opportunity to get rid of all these despicable people, we were afraid and they stayed here to murder Jews," he told a Jewish crowd last Tuesday in the West Bank city of Hebron. He and other rabbis attended a ritual burial there of Jewish prayer books they said had been torn up by Arabs.

Raid on Colombian Town Seen as Reprisal

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Leftist guerrillas have raided a small town in western Colombia in apparent reprisal for the killing of one of their leaders.

At least 17 persons were killed in the battle set off by the raid Saturday night on the town of Yumbo, five miles outside the western Colombian city of Cali, government officials said.

The governor of Valle Province, Jorge Herrera, said in a broadcast interview that the raid was apparently in retaliation for the assassination Friday of the April 19 Movement's ideological leader, Carlos Toledo Plata.

Mr. Toledo was shot on a street in the eastern city of Bucaramanga, where he had been living since accepting a government amnesty in December 1982.

He had participated in the M-19's political action front and helped conduct negotiations between the insurgent organization and a government-appointed peace commission.

The rebel group is due to sign a cease-fire Tuesday under which the guerrillas and government security forces would halt operations while the government worked on programs to solve some of Colombia's social problems.

An estimated 100 M-19 guerrillas stormed the jail in Yumbo at about 7 P.M. on Saturday, Mr. Herrera said in an interview with the Cali radio station.

The guerrillas freed 18 prisoners after a battle in which 12 guerrillas, 3 policemen and 2 civilians were killed, the governor said. He added that 20 persons, including 5 guerrillas, were wounded. Army troops fought their way into the town and forced the guerrillas to flee to nearby mountains, the governor added.

Mr. Toledo was one of about 1,500 leftist guerrillas who applied for an amnesty offered by the government of President Belisario Betancur.

The M-19 group was formed 15 years ago by followers of Gustavo Rojas, who claimed he was cheated of victory in a presidential election on April 19, 1969.

The reports about a possible withdrawal, apparently all based on leaks from the military, coincided with growing frustration over the slow pace of negotiations to establish a new government.

The Labor Party and its Likud bloc opposition have failed in efforts to set up a coalition government and were holding a fifth round of negotiations Sunday. The occupation of southern Lebanon and a worsening economy were among the issues to be discussed.

Labor, which captured 44 seats to Likud's 41 in last month's parliamentary elections, had campaigned for a quick withdrawal from Lebanon. Likud argued that more time was needed to plan for security along the northern border.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a television interview that a national government must be formed soon to deal with the withdrawal and the economy.

He said other issues on which Labor and Likud sharply disagree, such as Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories and the broader issue of Middle East peace, should be set aside for now.

Shimon Peres, the Labor leader nominated by President Chaim Herzog to form a government shortly after the close July 23 elections, has met with most of the 15 parties represented in the 120-seat parliament, the Knesset.

He has several weeks to try to form a coalition. If he is unsuccessful, Mr. Herzog could turn the responsibility over to the Likud bloc.

Security sources in the southern Lebanon have discovered the bodies of two Palestinians, one in a refugee camp near Sidon and the other at a camp outside Tyre. Reuters reported Sunday from Sidon. Both bodies had bullet wounds, the sources said.

No further details were immediately available. Earlier this year, several Palestinians suspected of collaborating with Israel were found killed close to one of the camps.

Israel Reported Studying New Plan For Pullout From Southern Lebanon

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli Army officers in southern Lebanon have presented a detailed plan for a quick withdrawal from the area, it was reported Sunday.

The report, carried by an Israeli radio station, said the politically sensitive plan was sent to Moshe Arens, the defense minister, and other government leaders.

However, a Defense Ministry spokesman Sunday denied that a withdrawal was in the works, saying only that the army constantly considered a variety of contingency plans.

Another report, in the newspaper Ha'aretz, said Mr. Arens had rejected four such withdrawal proposals in the past nine months. Mr. Arens has also denied that a plan was being reviewed.

Sunday's radio report said the latest plan called for Israeli forces to leave southern Lebanon within about six weeks.

Israeli military sources in Lebanon told Reuters that the plan had the Israeli Army pulling back in four stages. They said Israel would maintain at least 10 positions so that its troops could aid Lebanese forces in the area, if necessary.

Israeli occupation forces have come under almost daily attacks, with mounting casualties.

In Sidon, Lebanese police said Sunday an Israeli soldier was killed and two were wounded when a bomb exploded under their vehicle.

An army spokesman in Tel Aviv, apparently referring to the same incident, said earlier that two soldiers were wounded but did not mention any dead.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 in an attempt to drive out Palestinian guerrillas and halt rocket attacks on settlements in northern Israel.

Reagan Sees Tax Rise Only As 'a Last Resort'

The Associated Press

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan said Sunday he would not consider raising personal income taxes and would consider some other form of tax increase only as "a last resort."

A White House spokesman said the statement was being issued because "the president wanted to make clear everyone was clear."

Mr. Reagan said raising taxes was "a first resort" for his Democratic opponent, Walter F. Mondale.

"A president of the United States should never say avert but a tax increase has always been for me a last resort," Mr. Reagan said. "I can't reduce the deficit by keeping our economy growing and reducing wasteful federal spending."

Mr. Reagan also said he agreed with a statement by Vice President

George Bush last week that he should keep his options open about increasing taxes other than personal income taxes.

Meanwhile, Donald T. Regan, the U.S. treasury secretary, said on television that the administration was studying a simplification of the tax code as one way of cutting the federal deficit.

Asked if such a change could result in higher taxes for some people, Mr. Regan said: "That's entirely possible that someone would pay more while others would pay less."

The president's statement was issued in an attempt to clarify responses by Mr. Reagan and other administration officials to Mr. Mondale's allegation that the president has "a secret plan" to raise taxes.

Mr. Mondale has said he would have to raise taxes to slash the federal deficit.

Beirut Bombings Go On; Clashes Reported in Chuf

United Press International

BEIRUT — Dynamite exploded Sunday outside a movie theater in West Beirut, in the latest of a series of bombings that began last Thursday. There were no casualties.

In the Chuf mountains overlooking Beirut, scattered artillery duels were reported Sunday around the Druze Moslem village of Ajlun and the Christian stronghold of Souk al-Jharh.

Christian radio reported no casualties in the fighting in the Chuf, where the government plans to deploy army units by the end of the week to separate the Druze and Christian factions.

The dynamite attack outside the West Beirut movie theater came after three persons were killed on Thursday in a bomb attack on a West Beirut market. On Friday, several attacks were reported, and no persons were killed in an apparently accidental explosion in a southern suburb of Beirut.

Radio reports said an unidentified man threw the dynamite as he rove past the theater. The blast caused minor damage.

Also Sunday, a rocket-propelled remade crashed into apartment

building housing a Beirut airport security official. It caused no injuries.

764 Detainees Are Listed
A list of 764 people being held in custody by the Lebanese authorities appeared Sunday in Beirut newspapers, as part of an attempt to determine the fate of thousands of people who disappeared during nine years of civil war, Reuters reported.

The list was issued by a special committee set up by the cabinet in June to sort out those known to be alive from those still missing and presumed dead.

The list does not include the 100 to 200 people who are being held in hostage by militias.

The militias have agreed in principle to release their hostages. But neither the Lebanese government nor the International Committee of the Red Cross has succeeded in mediating an agreement on the practical arrangements.

Relatives of the missing have carried out regular protests demanding that the government take urgent action either to release the hostages or issue death certificates for them if they cannot be found.

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Germans in a Romance

All that backstage commotion in central Europe is now erupting into a once unimaginable spat between Soviet and German Communists. The East Germans, having dutifully sacrificed a pot of gold medals at Los Angeles, refuse to humor the Russians again by also passing up gold medals from West Germany. And, despite fierce Soviet pressure, Erich Honecker is holding to his plan to be the first East German leader to visit Bonn, next month.

Gold may be the least of it. There is a larger flirtation between the Germans, even though both know that remarriage is impossible. Contrary to most calculations in Washington and Moscow, the Germans are straining to bridge the gulf that history has dug between them.

Honecker's thunderous quest for *Lebensraum* (more living space) is what brought Germany to ruin and left it, and Europe, divided into Communist and democratic zones. Most non-Germans have since figured that these divisions are permanent and stable. But Germans, East and West, now talk passionately about *Spiesraum* — more room for maneuver between the powers who divided their country.

West Germany, having paid its NATO dues by admitting new U.S. missiles, is scrambling to lavish credits on East Germany and form new links that could survive if not dispel the Soviet-U.S. storms overhead. This West German yearning for an Ostpolitik aimed at détente is hardly new; it was invented by Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, some of whom would now pursue it clear out of NATO. What is new is the enthusiasm for Ostpolitik among West Germany's pro-NATO conservatives. They are discovering national emotions even deeper than a desire for profitable East-West trade.

Still more startling is the reciprocal enthusiasm of East German Communists. After warning of an "ice age" if the NATO missiles were planted on their frontier, they have been most

ungracious. Indeed, they have muttered objections to the Soviet missiles on their soil and are welcoming détente even as Soviet propaganda paints West Germany as daily more satanic.

Mr. Honecker has packed carefully for the trip West. He has a new \$300-million credit from West German banks that the Russians call dangerous honey. He has promised to let thousands of East Germans follow the 30,000 who have been allowed to move West this year. He is letting more West Germans visit relatives in the East. He has permitted cables to bring in clear reception of West German television for the East German regions that felt left out of the nightly broadcast reunion.

All in all, East German officials are unmistakably proud of Moscow's denunciations of their "independence." And if Mr. Honecker makes his defiant trip to Bonn, he will gain stature also in Hungary and Romania, which have been cheering him on.

West Germany, meanwhile, is unshaken of the red carpet it has prepared for him. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been reading up on his guest's youth in the Saar region and claims to be impressed by the nationalism that modern Communism even then. Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's erstwhile cold warrior, has bestowed his blessing after a tour of the East with a case full of credit offers.

It is easy to make too much of all this, but dangerous to make too little. The Germans hunger to feel united even if they must live apart. By purging the dream, or nightmare, of "reunification," they think they have found the way to maneuver around the superpowers. These stirrings could be seen as the final steps of accommodation to a bitter defeat. More likely, they are the first faint steps toward the unknown by people who think it is their fathers, not they, who lost World War II.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, the Nuclear Arms Race Is Everybody's Business

By John Marks and David Landau

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and the United States do not see eye to eye on questions of nuclear disarmament, but they tend to agree on one thing: The issue involves their national security and nobody else's. However, six prominent leaders of countries that do not possess these weapons have staked out the claim of nonnuclear nations for a say in arms control.

"The people we represent are no less threatened by nuclear war than the citizens of the nuclear weapons states," they said in a statement that received little attention when it was issued in May. "It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone."

The six leaders — Argentina's Raúl Alfonsín, Greece's Andreas Papandreu, India's Indira Gandhi, Mexico's Miguel de la Madrid, Sweden's Olof Palme and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere — made an extraordinary appeal for superpower action to break the nuclear deadlock. Their statement called for a halt to all testing, production and employment of nuclear arms "as a necessary first step."

Representing five continents, the politically diverse signatories are much more than simple petitioners, since they carry a large weight of opinion and responsibility with them. The initiative was originated by Parliamentarians for World Order, whose members are some 600 legislators in 33 countries.

The leaders contend that the superpowers are not dealing with security questions in ways that make the rest of the world feel safe. The superpowers may not be listening, but initiatives from nonnuclear powers testify to the fear and frustration that is felt so widely.

The clear message is that the nuclear crisis is global and demands global resolution. It does not call for unilateral disarmament or capitulation. It does present the superpowers with the imperative to move beyond narrow nationalism and cooperate with smaller countries in building a common security system.

The six-nation appeal could be an important advance in human history if it somehow

persuades the nuclear powers to end their paralysis in negotiations. Given the fact that the superpowers do not usually welcome advice from smaller countries on how to handle their affairs, the responses in Washington and Moscow were not unresponsive.

The State Department said it "respects the sincerity of purpose and commitment to peace" of the six leaders. The Soviet agency Tass said Moscow is "prepared to cooperate in this matter with all who want to promote a genuine reduction of tensions."

Why should third parties not put forward specific initiatives, as well as general statements of concern? The control of nuclear weapons is hardly the exclusive concern of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is plainly a matter of common security rather than anyone's national security alone.

This is so obvious that it is all too often forgotten. The unfortunate reality of the nuclear age is that the modern nation-state can no longer guarantee security. No nation can defend itself against destruction. The button that determines whether its people live or die is located in some other country.

As things now stand, each superpower tends to place responsibility for the nuclear impasse on the other. The nonnuclear nations have a different perspective. They have as much to lose from a nuclear war as the superpowers. Even if their territories were not destroyed by direct hits (as would almost certainly happen in Central Europe), a nuclear war would probably make the entire planet uninhabitable. At the very least, the economies of all countries would shrivel after the destruction of the industrial world; political systems

as we know them would be likely to dissolve. Although the nonnuclear countries have failed to solve many of their own problems, they are not mired in static positions and ideologies where the arms race is concerned. Most important, they do not have domestic constituencies with powerful vested interests in maintaining the nuclear balance at its present precarious level. They are open to new possibilities and creative approaches in a way that the superpowers are not.

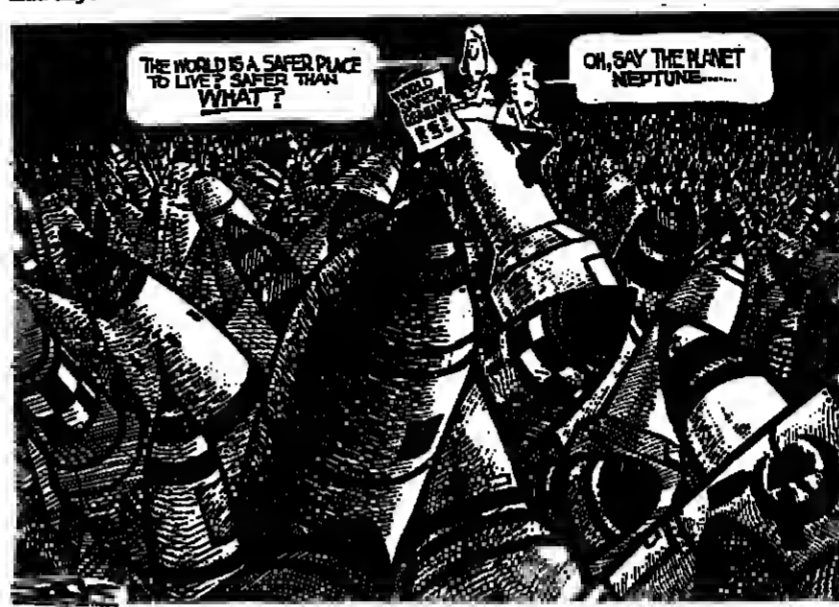
Last fall, then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada sought to get beyond the stalemate by proposing, among other things, that the nuclear states come together at a summit and talk with each other in the framework of "10 points of common ground." The points include recognition that nuclear war is unwinnable, unacceptable and preventable, and that the nuclear powers must acknowledge the legitimate security interests of each.

This last acknowledgment is often missing at high levels of the U.S. government — and, presumably, in similar Soviet circles. At a recent private meeting at a Washington institute, a senior U.S. arms control official was asked if the Soviets felt that their security was threatened by America. He answered that Soviet concerns about an alleged U.S. threat had no validity beyond propaganda.

All of Mr. Trudeau's 10 points are rooted in common sense. They recognize that in the nuclear era everyone is in the same boat. Unfortunately, arguments over SS-20s and Pershing missiles tend to get bogged down in technical details and simply ignore the threat that ordinarily people can relate to.

The nuclear giants are generally conceding toward small-power meddling. But genuine acceptance of principles such as Mr. Trudeau's could create the climate in which fruitful negotiations could begin.

John Marks is executive director of Search for Common Ground, a Washington organization. David Landau is author of "Kissinger: The Uses of Power." They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



What Is Obote Hiding?

Five years after its liberation from the brutality of Idi Amin, Uganda is again a killing ground. In recent months more than 100,000 people have been massacred or starved, according to reports that the U.S. State Department finds credible. Other diplomats assert that many Ugandans have died in camps served by international relief agencies, whose activities Uganda suspended last March. But no villainous tyrant is to blame. The blame falls on a feeble government unable to control its army and unwilling to ask for the outside help it so plainly needs.

Rather than admit failure to contain tribal-based rebellion, President Milton Obote wants the world to believe nothing is amiss. But the reports alone caused him angrily to suspend the training of four of his officers in the United States and to cancel a visit by a U.S. military attaché. What is Mr. Obote hiding?

It is hard to understand the proposal by Elliott Abrams, the State Department's assistant secretary for human rights. He urges Congress to change the law that prevents using foreign aid funds to train security police. But would such a program help in Uganda, where the army is responsible for abuses that Mr. Abrams credibly denounces as "horrendous"? And isn't the lack of U.S. complicity that enables him to speak out against the butchery?

In any case, Mr. Obote shows little inclination to seek foreign help to curb his troops. On becoming the first president of independent Uganda in 1962, he quarreled with the country's four tribal kingdoms, alienating the most important of them, the Baganda. He and a fellow socialist, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, feuded with Kenya, thus outlying the promise of an East African economic community. That paved the way for Idi Amin's coup in 1971, unleashing a slaughter that took perhaps 300,000 lives in a population of 12 million.

Marshal Amin was chased from power in 1979 after he rashly provoked a Tanzanian invasion. A disputed election in 1980 made Mr. Obote president once again, still unreconciled with the Baganda and barely able to control the army. The anguishing result is a mess that other sovereign states may deplore but are impotent to ameliorate without actions that would infringe on Uganda's sovereignty — unless Mr. Obote asks for help.

If the extent of the calamity has been exaggerated, let Mr. Obote permit foreign observers to see for themselves. Absent that, the decent course for the human community, beginning with Uganda's immediate neighbors, is to condemn this covering behind a national flag to conceal a new outbreak of barbarism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rights in Turkey: A Government on the Right Track

By Elliott Abrams

The writer is U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

WASHINGTON — In my function, I constantly encounter representatives of human rights groups whose feelings about human rights abuses in the world are manifest and at times moving. Too often, however, the depth of their analysis does not match the depth of their emotion — and the consequences can be harmful to human rights.

On a trip to Turkey last month I saw a typical outcome of human rights activists' inability to combine the heat of moral passion with the light of intellectual insight. Not only Turkish generals and politicians but also many journalists and intellectuals have little sympathy for these Western human rights groups that claim to speak for them.

The unique historical, social and geopolitical conditions of a particular country are often simply ignored.

The most difficult problem — what will be effective in a particular case — is rarely addressed.

In many cases, as in Turkey, the intellectual failure is matched by political failure. Not only have many human rights groups been unable to fashion policy recommendations that offer a prayer of being effective, but the people they claim to champion frequently resent the activists' skill and uninformed criticism.

Understanding modern Turkey requires an appreciation of the historical achievement of Kemal Ataturk, who in 1923 created the Turkish Republic and laid down its philosophical foundation: secular civilian rule, an independent judiciary and parliamentary government. Turkey is the only country with an Islamic culture that can truly be called a democracy, and its success or failure at democracy has enormous ramifications for democratic prospects throughout Southwest Asia and the Middle East.

A loyal member of NATO, Turkey has had rough going. Bordered by Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Syria, it has been subverted almost constantly by those who seek to exploit every weakness. Instability and anarchy have three times caused the military — the traditional guardians of Ataturk's principles — to move in to restore order.

The last time was in September 1980, and there is no question but

that there was a broad public consensus for the takeover.

In the late 1970s and early '80s, the civilian government was paralyzed, inflation raged at 400 percent and virtually every institution in the country was sharply polarized into rightist and leftist factions. Political killings averaged more than 20 per day. Terrorists, often with foreign complicity, were smuggling in tons of arms and explosives. The universities became battlegrounds, with leftist students calling in leftist factions of the police to attack rightist students, and rightist students responding in kind. Only those who wished to see Turkey further destabilized objected to the military takeover.

The military's pledge to restore order and return to democracy is being kept. A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in 1982, national and local elections have been held and journalists and generally alike expect that martial law will gradually be lifted in all provinces.

But to listen to many of Turkey's human rights critics in the West, especially in Europe, you would think none of them had ever consulted a

the current restrictions but said they had been steadily reduced in the past few years. The journalists said they were confident that the restrictions would be eliminated.

As for prison conditions, these have not changed for years, and one is entitled to wonder why the great clamor about them is so recent. In any event, beating the Turks will not improve conditions. One high Turkish official, when asked about the prison situation, responded, "Have you seen our hospitals?" His point was that Turkey is a developing country with a per capita income one-third that of Portugal or Greece.

The most egregious human rights violation in Turkey is the existence of torture. Again, this abhorrent practice was not unknown under prior Turkish governments, and one may wonder why so many human rights activists choose to make it an issue only after the military takeover of 1980. Their silence then and vociferous criticism now persuades many Turks that they are concerned less with eliminating torture than with making a political point.

Unlike its predecessors, this Turkish government has acknowledged the existence of torture; dozens of officials have been convicted. A war-dan was sentenced to death for par-

Abrams on Turkey: His Outrage Is Selective

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In recent weeks Elliott Abrams has been a model of selective outrage. On June 27 he appeared before a congressional subcommittee to speak of human rights in Cuba. "Conditions in Cuban political prisons are barbaric," he said, "and include the use of torture." Two weeks later, on July 11, Mr. Abrams was in the American ambassador's residence in Ankara — in a country whose government, by its own figures, held 12,000 political prisoners in June 1982.

In June 1983, Amnesty International has stated that "the Turkish government has permitted widespread and systematic torture of its citizens throughout the 1980s." But in Ankara Mr. Abrams praised the government for "extraordinary progress" since 1980 in "replacing chaos with democratic development." His speech mentioned no specific cases, as did his Cuba testimony. What criticisms he had were vague.

If those kisses on the cheek were not loving enough to the torturers in Turkey, Mr. Abrams had another:

"Candor compels us to state that some who criticize Turkey's human rights situation have no interest in human rights in Turkey or anywhere else. They simply use this issue as a weapon with which to attack a vital member of the Western alliance."

During an interview in his office the other day, Mr. Abrams dismissed Amnesty's assertions about the Turkish government's widespread and systematic torture. That is "a misleading phrase," he charged. Amnesty is engaging in "false history." There was torture before 1980, he said, and a large amount of civil unrest.

He was reminded that Amnesty, unlike himself, is not out to the human rights scene and in fact has been consistently pressuring Turkish regimes for two decades. It criticizes torture regardless of ideology, which is how it has won respect.

Mr. Abrams does not hesitate to speak forcefully against the Cuban government, but he thinks the del-

icate approach with a government like Turkey's is more effective. He offers no proof of his effectiveness. It is on the level of a personal lunch that if you get too pushy or noisy — the way, he says, his predecessor, Patricia Derian, was — you may only offend the torturers, not change them.

Jacobo Timerman, tortured by the Argentine junta, spoke to this once. Cry out loudly, he insisted. "Sometimes the politicians and the conservatives in the United States, they want to present a case saying that if we are outspoken we are not going to influence the generals in Argentina. That is not the point. The point is that you're going to scare them, you are going to save lives."

In certain parts of the diplomatic circuit, Mr. Abrams is well liked. A country like Turkey can have 12,000 political prisoners — a conservative count — and be hailed for "extraordinary progress." Other torturers, not only Turkey's generals, must now be asking themselves: If we can get praise like that, why release anyone?

Washington Post Writers Group.

"We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces."

Good Times on Credit

Some interest rates have been declining a bit in the United States in recent weeks. The trend continued through last week, which was interesting because the Treasury was selling very large quantities of securities to finance the federal debt. Simultaneously, the dollar, which has been very high on the foreign exchange markets all year, went higher than ever. Early in the week it set a couple of records — against the French franc, for one example. That did not draw much notice. Americans do not seem to be in the habit of following the exchange rates. It is a subject left to the specialists.

But there is a connection between these two events, the interest rates that came down a little and the dollar that went up, and that connection is likely to exert a powerful influence over the American economy in the next year or two. An enormous flow of foreign money is now coming into the United States. The overseas investors putting their money into U.S. Treasury bonds bid up the price of the dollar against their own currencies and then bid down the interest rate on the bond by competing with other buyers for it. That is why domestic interest rates and foreign exchange rates are currently linked.

That is to Americans' advantage. But the key point is that this process is reversible.

At some point, and no one can say when, this inflow of foreign money will stop or even turn around. The first sign of it will be a fall in the dollar exchange rate. Then interest rates will rise, followed by the inflation rate.

But there will also be deeper consequences. As Stephen Marris of the Institute for International Economics pointed out the other day, the inflow of foreign money over the past two years has enabled American investment, and American standards of living, to rise faster than the country's output. Conversely, when the inflow stops, there will be a painful period in which investment and standards of living will rise less than the country's output.

Beyond that, there will be an effect on the structure of the economy. The high dollar is now skewing it toward service industries, and a falling dollar will push it back toward manufacturing — with a great waste of physical and human capital in the process.

Practical people usually dismiss the workings of the exchange markets as obscure and irrelevant. They may be obscure, but irrelevant they are not. The United States is currently living well on money borrowed from other countries, and that happy state of affairs is unlikely to continue forever.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR AUG. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Aeroplanes for the U.S. Navy?
WASHINGTON — Rear-Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the Department purchase two Wright aeroplanes to be used on battleships. Naval officers consider them valuable for use in range-finding and fire control. Admiral Cowles believes that it is high time that the Navy Department should embark on aeroplanes. His idea is that the Wright brothers be asked to supply aeroplanes and demonstrate their practicability aboard ship before any payments are made. The probable cost is \$7,000 each. Aeronautical students are disappointed because the Secretary of War is sending no aviators to the Rheims (France) races or the Hamburg Aeronautical Conference on account of economy.

1934: Deep-Sea Dive Is Recounted
HAMILTON, Bermuda — The greatest ocean depth to which man has ever penetrated was achieved off Nonesuch Island [on Aug. 12] by Dr. William Beebe, undersea explorer, and his assistant, Otis Barton. The two scientists, in a specially-constructed steel diving bell, were lowered through the dark, unknown depths a distance of 2,510 feet to witness weird and fantastic sights. Fish six feet long and never seen by mankind were viewed. The fish dashed continually against the fused quartz windows of the bathysphere, dazzled by its searchlights, and seemed to be hurrying themselves against an imaginary foe or running blindly into unaccounted man-made daylight. They burst into pyrotechnic displays as they hit the illuminated windows, the explorers reported.

Republicans Used to Like Civil Rights

By John Buchanan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan kicked off his reelection campaign with a declaration that the Democrats are "going so far left, they've left America." I am concerned that the Republican Party is moving so far toward the New Right that it is abandoning its own best traditions.

Traditionally the party has stood for civil rights for minority members, equal rights for women and constitutional liberties for all Americans. Above all the Republican has opposed government encroachment on individual rights.

The Republican tradition was defined by Abraham Lincoln in the struggle to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. It was refined by both the right and the left wings — by conservatives such as William Howard Taft, Robert Taft and Barry Goldwater and liberals such as Theodore Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie and Nelson Rockefeller.

In the past the debate between liberal and conservative Republicans concentrated on the role of government in providing social services. Neither liberals nor conservatives challenged the party's historic commitment to constitutional liberties for all and equal opportunities for blacks and women. Now the New Right has challenged these traditions — and claimed a divine mandate for doing so.

There is no stronger testimony to the abandonment of traditional Republican Party values than the possibility that Republicans will be swept out of office this year on a tidal wave of women's votes, including the votes of business and professional women. Let me for-

get, the Republican Party supported extending the right to vote to women. Passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, ushered in the Republican era of the 1920s. Republicans once led the way on the Equal Rights Amendment but have now fallen by the wayside. The 1980 platform was the first in 40 years not to support it. If the party wants to close the "gender gap," it should put ERA back in the platform instead of puzzling over how to put down Geraldine Ferraro.

The party of Abraham Lincoln is also in danger of forgetting its roots on the issue of civil rights. The civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s was overwhelmingly supported by congressional Republicans and enacted into law over the filibusters of Southern Democrats.

I can still recall the eloquent defense of civil rights legislation by two Republicans from Lincoln's state, Everett Dirksen and John Anderson. Yet now those Republicans attempting to provide leadership on such issues as voting rights and tax exemptions for segregated private schools are condemned and even invited out of the party by Terry Dolan, the radical right-wing leader of the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

How far the party has strayed from its traditions is revealed in its unseemly embrace of the ultra-fundamentalist right wing, including the Moral Majority, Christian Voice and the recently organized American Coalition for Traditional

Values, whose leaders were honored recently by the White House. Much as these organizations love to talk about "traditional values," they threaten Americans' fundamental constitutional liberties, especially First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom and separation of church and state.

Apparently preferring theocracy to democracy, Tim LaHaye, chairman of the American Coalition for Traditional Values, has said: "The problem with America is... we do not have enough of God's ministers running our country."

The fundamentalist right declares that its positions on a host of political, social, economic and foreign policy issues are the only views that are "pro-Christian." According to these evangelist-turned-politicians, good Christians must support increased military spending and oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education. If you disagree, you are "anti-God" and "anti-family."

This moral McCarthyism threatens to suffocate free debate over the future of Republicanism. That is why it is so important for mainstream Republicans — liberals and conservatives alike — to speak up. Otherwise the party of Abraham Lincoln may be hijacked by Tim LaHaye and Terry Dolan.

The writer is chairman of People for the American Way, an organization that focuses on individual freedoms. He was a Republican Representative from Alabama from 1965 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

participating in the torture of a prisoner. Last month a prison doctor and an army captain and sergeant were sentenced to 25 to 32 years by a criminal court in a torture case. It appeared to me during my visit that the military has made a firm decision to eliminate torture by military personnel and to stop it in military prisons.

The more serious problem is the police. Police forces are decentralized, very poorly trained and lacking in discipline. We would do well to consider helping the Turks raise the level of education and professional training of their police forces.

Unfortunately, the United States is precluded from helping in this effort by Vietnam-era legislation that prevents us from training foreign police forces. This section of the Foreign Assistance Act, hailed as a great human rights advance, bars a sensible and active approach to the elimination of human rights abuses by police. The Turks need help in this more than they need lectures.

Turkey is at a crossroads. Whether it remains an integral part of the West, committed to democracy and strategically allied with those nations that seek to defend freedom depends not only on Turks but also on the West. Turkey is not Sweden, nor should we expect it to be. The clamor of ill-informed and self-righteous critics does not help but hinders in the building of the modern, Western-oriented Turkey in which human rights will be fully guaranteed.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Praise of Israel

Regarding the opinion excerpt comment "A Referendum Against Compromise" (Aug. 2) by John Bullock:

To say that Rabbi Meir Kahane "typifies a new Israeli expansionist trend" is vastly misleading. Ninety-nine percent of the voters in Israel's recent elections rejected Rabbi Kahane's Kach party. The fact that 1 percent of the vote entitles a man like Rabbi Kahane to a Knesset seat is no more than a hiccup in what is otherwise an equitable if impractical system of determining voter consensus.

Contrary to the writer's conclusion, Israel still has a great deal in common with the Israel of 36 years ago. It continues to survive in hostile conditions that would have broken

nations with lesser social ideals. If the political and economic climate periodically requires a re-examination of Israel's dedication to those founding ideals, it is not for the world to sneer if the results are indecisive.

JEREMY M. DAVIS
The Hague.

Fair Play in Guatemala

The July 31 editorial "Glimmerings in Guatemala" states mistakenly that the Guatemalan elections of July 1 were revised in order to give the rightist coalition the largest blocks of seats in the constituent assembly.

The mechanisms contained in the electoral law enacted for this election are complex and did achieve the par-

(Continued on Page 5)

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Mugabe: A Paradox in a Divided Land

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Before the elections in 1980 that brought Robert Mugabe to power, there were many who predicted that civil war would erupt in this divided land, a contest for the spoils of freedom.

Throughout the years of guerrilla campaigns that finally ended white minority rule in the country once called Rhodesia, there were two rebel armies in the field, divided from each other by tribe.

One fought under Mr. Mugabe's banner, the other was loyal to his archrival, Joshua Nkomo. Both were committed to an independent Zimbabwe under their own leaders.

Four years later, Mr. Mugabe boasts that the war was won as inevitable as the sun rising in the east.

And, as he took the podium here Wednesday to open the first full congress his party has held in two decades, it was evident that for the moment Mr. Mugabe has emerged



Robert Mugabe

victorious over his political opponents.

He came out of the party congress as the leader of a newly formed Politburo, head of a non-elected body with supreme executive powers over party and government, despite the fact that, constitutionally, his country pro-

fesses to be one of Africa's few Western-style democracies.

Mr. Nkomo is barred from public office, his party shattered and his followers cowed by waves of often brutal military action, ordered by Mr. Mugabe, in Mr. Nkomo's tribal fiefdom of Matabeleland.

The white minority that called Mr. Mugabe "a bloodthirsty Marxist puppet" is divided, many of its legislators co-opted into the system in a way similar to that once used by the whites to divide and rule the black majority.

Mr. Mugabe seems also to have won the upper hand in the feuds within his political party, the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Yet despite his successes, Mr. Mugabe remains a paradox. He professes Marxism-Leninism to his black constituency, but does not practice it in a way that would upset the white businessmen and farmers who underpin the relatively sophisticated, capitalist-style economy.

He is an avowed socialist and revolutionary sandwiched by geography and history into an intimacy with his neighbor, white-ruled South Africa; an intellectual embroiled in the politics of power; a man who rules in the name of a people divided by tribe; and an advocate of one-party rule bound by a constitution to multiparty democracy.

He is committed to a policy of national reconciliation with his enemies, a policy he enacted once with generosity, yet the divisions between him and them seem deeper than ever.

Robert Gabriel Mugabe was born on Feb. 21, 1924, the son of a carpenter in the village of Kusama, north of Harare. His Jesuit teachers recall him as earnest and attentive.

His quest for knowledge took him to South Africa and to Fort Hare Academy, then a breeding ground of black nationalism, where he decided to become a politician.

After teaching in several countries, he returned home in 1960 to enter politics as an aide to Mr. Nkomo.

But he broke with him three years later, joining others from the majority Shona group who felt Mr. Nkomo to be too ready for negotiation instead of confrontation with the white authorities.

A year later, along with many others, including Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe was detained.

After his release in December 1974, Mr. Mugabe, elected to the leadership of his party by his colleagues in prison, campaigned to secure a bold on the divided grouping. He put down at least two major challenges during exile in Mozambique when he presided over a growing guerrilla army fighting white minority rule.

After peace talks in London, Mr. Mugabe won 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats in elections in early 1980. The victory enabled him to mount a relentless drive against his foes, principally the white leader, Ian Smith, and Mr. Nkomo, leader of the Ndebele minority.

Some Westerners count his alienation of the Ndebele-speaking people as the gravest blunder of his prime ministership. But others have seen it as inevitable in a continent where power is rarely shared.

"There is the old saying that there are no second prizes in African politics," a Western diplomat said. "Mugabe won the first prize, and that initial victory provides the mandate for him to hold onto it."

Often, in the early days of his leadership of his party, it was said that Mr. Mugabe was not so much the leader as the victim of factional pressures and radical demands for a hard line. These days the interpretation is different.

"He has gone out front as the leading radical," the diplomat said. "It looks like he plans to stay there."

U.S. Congress Urged to End Arms Impasse

By Paul Houston
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, one of the Senate's most influential voices on military affairs, has warned that failure to resolve a deadlock on a military authorization bill would be "extremely disruptive" to major weapons programs, including President Ronald Reagan's proposed Trident-2 submarine in space, the Trident-2 submarine and the B-1B bomber.

Hours after Mr. Nunn's speech Friday, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, announced that a meeting of Senate and House leaders would be convened next month to try to break the deadlock.

The military authorization bill normally provides approval of weapons programs that are then financed by a military appropriations bill.

In a speech before Congress recessed until September, Mr. Nunn, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that failure to agree on the authorization bill would delay "very significant improvements" in the weapons procurement system. It could prevent start-ups in programs such as the DDG-51 guided missile destroyer, a navy attack submarine and an army light helicopter, he said.

In addition, Mr. Nunn said, if a military authorization bill is not adopted, Congress probably would be forced to pass a stopgap funding measure that could increase military spending by "substantially less" than 5 percent after inflation in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Mr. Reagan has insisted on a 6.9-percent increase in spending for weapons programs such as the space-based missile defense system, the Trident and the B-1B.

House and Senate conferees have agreed to an overall authorization of \$297 billion but remain stalled on differences over individual weapons systems.

On the MX question, the Republican-controlled Senate voted to authorize 21 missiles — 19 fewer than Mr. Reagan had requested. The Democratic-controlled House authorized only 15 missiles and called for postponing production until Congress gave further approval after next April 1.



The Soviet cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, on July 25 was the first woman to walk in space.

Woman Cosmonaut Doesn't Want Special Treatment

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Svetlana Savitskaya crawled out of the hatch of a Soviet space station July 25 to become the first woman to walk in space, she said last week that her commander "gallantly" floated aside to give her his place. That gesture to her womanhood seemed to be one of the few the 36-year-old test pilot was willing to accept.

At a news conference Friday and in a series of talks with reporters since her return, Miss Savitskaya, a veteran test pilot,

made it clear that she believed women should receive no special treatment in space. She appeared slightly irritated by frequent references by male cosmonauts to the pleasant atmosphere a woman brings to a space station.

"We do not go into space to improve the mood of the crew," she said. "Women go into space because they measure up to the job."

"Women are actually better at some space tasks than men. They are better at dealing with precise tasks. They are more meticu-

lous. They are more flexible at switching from one task to another. Men of course are better where heavy exertion is required."

The other astronaut at the news conference, while praising Miss Savitskaya's work, seemed to mirror a society where male and female roles are still clearly defined.

"With a woman beside you, you work better, more efficiently," said Vladimir Dzhanibekov, the cosmonaut who floated into space with Miss Savitskaya. "It is

pleasant to work with them and socialize with them."

Miss Savitskaya's superior, Aleksei Leonov, a former astronaut who heads the space training program, worried about the effect of space travel on "the female organism" but said that women could excel in space in the same types of activities at which they excel on earth. "Women can do fine, delicate work, using their patience and the abilities of their nerve endings," he said. "Clearly, a woman is better as a medical worker, as a cook,"

19 Killed as Bomb Explodes at Sri Lankan Jail

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The bodies of 19 suspected Tamil separatists were reported recovered Sunday from the rubble of a police station in northern Sri Lanka devastated by a bomb explosion.

The bomb exploded Saturday when a group of Tamil militants went to the Chunnakam police station, nine miles (15 kilometers) outside Jaffna city, to try to free Tamil prisoners arrested in a government crackdown on insurgency that began Aug. 4.

In a separate bombing Saturday, at least six members of the Sri Lankan security forces were killed and an unknown number injured in an attack on a convoy near Jaffna.

The Ministry of Defense, in a statement, confirmed a report of the rebel attack in Jaffna province, where Tamil separatist guerrillas are fighting for an independent nation. It said six members of the security forces were killed and a few were injured. The statement did not give further details.

Unofficial but reliable sources said five soldiers were killed immediately and three died at a hospital.

They said separatists planted a bomb in a van parked by the roadside and exploded it by remote control to ambush a military convoy on the highway near the village of Mullankavil, 40 miles (63 kilometers) south of Jaffna.

A similar explosion in July 1983 killed 13 soldiers and provoked Sri Lanka's worst ethnic violence, in which at least 400 people died.

The number of prisoners in the jail at the time of the bombing was not known immediately, sources said. The prisoners had been left behind by police who evacuated the station Saturday after it was attacked twice by rebels last week.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the explosion took place when the Tamils attempted to break into the police post.

They said about 500 civilian volunteers found four bodies in the debris on Saturday and 15 more Sunday. The search for victims continued Sunday.

The United News of India, quoting witnesses, reported that some of the bodies had their hands tied behind their backs and mouths plastered. The report could not be confirmed immediately.

In a press statement, the Defense Ministry confirmed the explosion but said the bomb was planted by terrorists and that 11 persons were killed.

"A terrorist bomb caused a massive explosion and killed 11 persons, including terrorists and other bystanders, in the vicinity of the Chunnakam police station, this morning. There were no injuries or casualties to the security forces," the statement said.

The news agency said no security or police personnel had reached the police station to investigate the explosion.

It also said the driver of a truck carrying coconuts and his assistant were killed Saturday when the vehicle hit a mine on the road near the town of Paranthan.

Meanwhile, the Tamil United Liberation Front, a major resistance group, claimed that naval ships fired at Thondaimanaru village for two nights, damaging some houses and injuring a woman.

No incidents were reported Sunday but a Tamil source in Colombo said the situation in Jaffna remained tense and that the inhabitants were frightened.

Jaffna city reportedly was virtually deserted; residents stayed indoors and most shops were closed in compliance with government orders as the military conducted sweeps against guerrillas.

U.S. Judge Is Convicted Of Income Tax Evasion

New York Times Service

RENO, Nevada — U.S. District Judge Harry E. Claiborne of Las Vegas has been convicted by a federal jury of filing false income tax returns for 1979 and 1980. He is the first sitting federal judge in U.S. history to be convicted of a crime committed while on the bench.

Judge Claiborne, 67, faces a maximum sentence of six years in a prison and a \$100,000 fine. He can be removed from the bench only by congressional action. He said he would appeal the conviction.

A first trial on charges that he did not fully report income from his previous law practice and accepted bribes resulted in a deadlocked jury. The bribery charges were dropped for the second trial.

LETTERS

(Continued From Page 4)

adolescent result that the right-wing coalition with the much smaller number of votes has the largest number of seats if taken as one sole party. But this law had been accepted by all the political parties. At the request of the parties themselves it contained a two-list system, one for district candidates and another for national or at-large candidates. The districts are essentially based on the historical division of Guatemala in departments, all of which, notwithstanding their population, elect at least two members to the assembly. The traditionalist right party, the National Liberation Movement, has its power base in the less-populated districts of eastern Guatemala, and this is what gave its two-party coalition the edge in number of seats.

All the parties have accepted the distribution made by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, as its honesty has been acknowledged and these elections unquestionably have been the most honest in recent history.

The vote shows a sweeping majority for the center — a desire for a return to democratic procedures and to the rule of law.

JORGE SKINNER-KLEE,
Former Foreign Minister,
Guatemala City.

Reagan on Rug-Pulling
The lead paragraph in an agency report published by you on July 7 stated that President Reagan "again pledged that [Social Security]

benefits would not be cut for those already receiving them." What he said, as given later in the story, was that his administration "will not pull the rug from under" people currently receiving the benefits. It was an evasive phrase — since a reduction, say, of 10 or 20 percent in benefits would not be regarded as pulling out the rug.

MICHAEL HORTON,
Brussels.

Not Another Warlord

Regarding "Syria, Stopping Lebanese Clash, Demonstrates Its Muscle" (July 24) by Loren Jenkins:

The report includes misleading references to the National Syrian Social Party, whose position in the Koura district of northern Lebanon was recently attacked by ex-President Suleiman Franjib's militiamen. Inasmuch as, president of the NSSP, is not just another "warlord" to be lumped with Lebanon's feudalistic chieftains. He heads a party with deep historical and ideological roots and whose "territory" is not confined by any geographical, ethnic or confessional divides.

Incidentally, Mr. Raad is not Greek Orthodox but Greek Catholic; it is irrelevant in any case, his party being well known for its secularism. A new party president was elected recently and will take over soon from Mr. Raad. He is Issam Mahariq, who happens — again, incidentally — to be a Moslem.

MAHMOUD SHIHADDEH,
Wilmslow, England.

Buthelesi Shows Southern Africa the Way

I am writing to object to the June 29 report "Zulu Pits Own Path in Fighting Apartheid." The whole of the civilized world is deeply concerned about South Africa and those of us who know anything about it have been watching Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's career with interest. Of the black leaders who have emerged in that country, he holds out the most hope for us all for a peaceful and just solution to problems there. He seeks nonviolent changes and a society in which there will be equality of opportunity for all. He has an immense following in black South Africa and its political constituency includes people of all races.

Chief Buthelesi is a black leader in his own right. As President of Inkatha, he has been elected to office by the largest black political movement that the history of South Africa has ever seen.

He strongly and courageously opposes apartheid. A pragmatist, he rejects armed struggle, which can never succeed, and seeks to "consolidate the kind of black power that will force the country to abandon apartheid through the politics of nonviolence and negotiation." Some in the Western world are all too often prone to support political moves in the Third World that they themselves would never tolerate in their own countries. We reject the call of the African National

Congress Mission in Exile for violence. We reject it not because we sit in judgment but because Chief Buthelesi is right when he argues that the majority of black South Africans reject the employment of violence for political purposes.

The whole of southern Africa will yet demonstrate the futility of politics based on violence and will show the relevance of Chief Buthelesi to bringing a radical change. It is about time Europe and North America began to respect the will of the millions who support him.

L. van OUDENHOVE de ST. G.,
Cannes, France.

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SPORTS

Blue Jays Extend Oriole Slump

United Press International
TORONTO — George Bell's two-run home run with one out in the ninth inning here Saturday lifted the Toronto Blue Jays to a 3-2 victory over the Baltimore Orioles, who have lost nine of 12 games.

Storm Davis (12-5) took a five-hitter into the ninth in quest of his seventh straight victory, but Rick Leach opened the inning with a

single. Bell followed with a drive over the right-field fence for his 16th homer of the year, giving the Blue Jays their sixth victory in eight games.

Winner Jim Gott (6-5) pitched two hitless innings in relief of Luis Leal.

Trailing, 1-0, Baltimore scored two runs in the fifth off Leal. Rich Dauer led off with a double to the fence in right-center, and two outs later, John Shelby doubled down the right-field line. Cal Ripken, who has hit safely in 29 of 32 games, followed with a single to left, and Shelby beat Dave Collins' throw to the plate.

Toronto scored a third-inning run after Rance Mullins led off with a single. Ernie Whitworth and both men advanced on Alfredo Griffin's sacrifice. Davis hit Demaso Garcia with a pitch to lead the bases, and Collins followed with a sacrifice fly to center.

The Orioles threatened with none out in the eighth after singles by Ripken and Murray chased Leal. Gott walked Wayne Gross to lead the bases, but then Dan Ford struck out, Gary Roenicke popped to first and Dauer grounded out.

Yankees 10, Indians 1
In Cleveland, rookie Mike Pagliaro and Don Mattingly hit home runs to back the combined seven-hitter of Phil Niekro (14-6) and Bob Shirley and lead New York to its third straight victory, 10-1, over the Indians. The Yankees have won all 11 of their games with Cleveland this year.

Brewers 10, White Sox 5
In Chicago, Bill Schroeder hit a two-run homer and Ted Simmons and Cecil Cooper also had two RBIs to pace Milwaukee's 10-5 thumping of the White Sox. Roy Smalley, Harold Baines and Vance Law homered for Chicago, which lost its third year. Brewer starter Jamie Coanower (8-12) broke a personal five-game losing streak. Milwaukee took a 3-0 lead in the first.

Stoddard (8-5). It was Carter's 23rd homer of the season and his 12th game-winning hit.

Dan Driessen then singled and went to second when Tim Wallach was hit by a pitch. Doug Flynn forced Wallach at second, but Mike Ramsey doubled Driessen home for a 4-2 lead.

Bob James pitched the final two innings to improve his record to 3-4.

Chicago had tied things with two runs in the fourth off left-hander Joe Hesketh, who was making his first major-league start. Gary Matthews hit his eighth home run of the year before Ron Cey singled, went to third on Henry Cotto's double and scored on Steve Lake's groundout.

Mike Stenhouse's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the second scored Flynn to give Montreal a 1-0 lead off Rick Reuschel. The Expos added a run in the third when Andre Dawson doubled and scored on Driessen's single. Dawson then left the game with a strained left hamstring.

Pirates 4, Mets 1
In New York, Johnny Ray had three hits, including an RBI double to cap a three-run fourth that led Pittsburgh past the Mets, 4-1. John Tudor (7-8) scattered seven hits over seven innings for the victory. Sid Fernandez (3-1) took the loss.

Brewers 4, White Sox 2
In Chicago, Ted Simmons doubled home Cecil Cooper to key a two-run fifth and Mike Caldwell ended a personal nine-game losing streak as Milwaukee beat the White Sox, 4-2. Caldwell (5-10) had not won since April 27.

Rangers 8, Red Sox 4
In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish drove in three runs and scored twice and Buddy Bell had two RBIs to power Texas over Boston, 8-4. Winner Charlie Hough (12-10) pitched his 14th complete game of the year.

Twins 13, Royals 7
In Seattle, Tim Lincecum hit two home runs and Tim Lincecum had four hits—including a homer and triple—to pace a 21-hit Minnesota attack that beat the Mariners, 13-7. Every Twin starter had at least one hit. Rick Lysander (2-1) went 3 1/3 innings in relief of Ken Schrom to pick up the victory.

A's 7, Angels 6
In Anaheim, California, Mike Davis scored from second on a 10th-inning throwing error by relief pitcher Luis Sanchez, enabling Oakland to down California, 7-6.

and scored on a double by Simmons before Schroeder hit his sixth home run of the season. The Brewers added two runs in the fourth. Cecil Cooper singled and went to third on a single by Oglivie, who took second on the throw. Simmons was safe when second baseman Vance Law booted his grounder as Cooper scored and Oglivie scored when Ed Romero hit into a force play.

Red Sox 5, Rangers 3
In Arlington, Texas, Dwight Evans drove in two runs with his 23rd home run of the season and a single to lead Boston and Roger Clemens (7-4) past Texas, 5-3. Clemens won his fourth straight start; Bob Stanley earned his 17th save. Marty Barrett also homered for the Red Sox, and Gary Ward connected for the Rangers.

Tigers 10, Royals 5
In Kansas City, Missouri, Jack Morris, backed by home runs from Larry Herndon, Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish, became the American League's first 15-game winner as Detroit beat Kansas City, 10-5, and registered back-to-back victories for the first time since since July 31. Alan Trammell had four hits for the Tigers, and George Brett homered for the losers.

A's 3, Angels 2
In Anaheim, California, Mike Davis' ninth home run from the 10th to give Oakland a 3-2 verdict over California, extending the teams' respective winning and losing streaks to four games.

Mariners 5, Twins 4
In Seattle, Al Cowens singled in Spike Owen in the 10th to lead the Mariners past Minnesota, 5-4. The Twins' Tim Lincecum had tied the score in the ninth with his 12th home run of the year, teammate Tom Brunansky had two homers, giving him 23 for the year and six in his last nine games. Alvin Davis hit his 24th for Seattle.

Cubs 2, Expos 1
In the National League, in Montreal, Keith Moreland singled home Ryne Sandberg from third base with one out in the ninth to make Chicago a 2-1 winner over the Expos. Sandberg started the inning with a single off Charlie Lea (14-8), who failed in his fifth attempt to record his 15th victory. Sandberg stole second and went to third when Gary Mathews fled out to right. Leon Durham was walked intentionally before Moreland sin-

gled up the middle. The loss broke Montreal's four-game winning streak and was the Cubs' seventh victory in nine games.

Dodgers 4, Giants 2
In San Francisco, Mike Marshall hit a two-run home run in the third and threw a runner out at the plate in the fifth to lead Los Angeles to a 4-2 decision over the Giants.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 1
In Philadelphia, rookie Jeff Stone's first-inning homer and a three-run double by Ozzie Virgil in the fifth powered the Phillies to a 6-1 victory over St. Louis. Winner Steve Carlton (11-5) scattered three hits and fanned 10 over the eight innings he worked.

Astros 8, Reds 2
In Cincinnati, pinch hitter Jim Pankovits hit a three-run home run and Mike Scott allowed just four hits over six innings as Houston mauled the Reds, 8-2. Scott (5-10) struck out six and walked one. Loser Joe Price fell to 5-9.

Padres 4, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Mark Thurmond (10-5) and Craig Lefferts combined on a four-hitter and Craig Nettles homered to lead San Diego to a 4-1 triumph and a 10 1/2-game lead in the Western Division over the second-place Braves, who have lost seven of 10 games. Lefferts picked up his second save of the year. Rick Mahler (8-7) was the loser.

Mets 3, Pirates 1
In New York, Dwight Gooden struck out 10 in seven innings and Hubie Brooks hit a two-run home run in the first to start the Mets to a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh that halted a six-game losing streak. Gooden (10-8) took over the major-league lead in strikeouts with 181. Jesse Oresco finished for his 23rd save. George Foster homered for New York.

On the final Friday night, wrestling in person, water polo on television. At the wrestling matches in Anaheim, there was a strong emphasis on aggression, but in the water polo at Malibu, there was a reward for aggression.

Both sports are played by burly, aggressive men. In the wrestling, Mark Schultz of the United States had to wrestle the final 31 seconds with a 1-point lead and two cautions against him. If he tried to ease through the final 31 seconds, the official was sure to penalize him a point, and perhaps the match.

But in the pool, the Yugoslav team went into the gold-medal match with the United States knowing it had a goal-differential advantage and needed only a tie to win the gold medal. The Yugoslavs battled back to a 5-5 tie and managed to hold back the United States in the final minutes.

Why should two teams go into a crucial match with one needing a tie and one needing a victory? The same thing happened in the World Cup quarterfinal when Poland needed a tie and the Soviet Union needed a victory, and Poland played defensively for scoreless draw. Maybe water polo and soccer need an official pointing a finger at them and threatening to take away a point for defensiveness.

Worst Olympic sound? The hollow clank of aluminum bats in Dodger Stadium, a lullaby to the ears in a major-league ball park.

Most questionable Olympic fans? The wrestling fans, most of whom actually seemed to know what was going on.

Where the rain never falls and the sun never shines, the boxing went on for nearly two weeks. A visitor who has no use for the obligatory headgear, the mandatory 8-ounce gloves when boxers were wobbly and the emphasis on technique rather than on injury.

The judging seemed to be peculiarly slanted in favor of non-Americans, but that is another problem. At least these boxers would keep their brain pans intact until the promoters and the television networks offered them fortunes to risk their lives.

"Pro boxing is a totally different sport," said Dr. Ronald Stephens of Atlanta, an Olympic boxing official. "I like amateur boxing because it's a vicarious, civilized outlet for hostility. No, I don't feel I'm contributing to pro boxing. Less than 1 percent of amateur boxers turn pro. This is a great sport for 12-year-old kids with 12-ounce gloves who can't hurt anybody and box for a few years."

In person or on the television, Bobby Knight continues to be a great basketball coach, with high standards toward his closest associates, but a poor representative of his country. His quick temper, his sarcastic manner, go beyond the bounds of any other coach, U.S. or foreign, in this huge event.

It is acceptable for Knight to sneer at U.S. sportsmen—the lines are drawn—but it is unacceptable for him to mock non-American journalists for their lack of background about U.S. players. American journalists are generally treated with dignity by foreign

OLYMPIC RESULTS

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Japan	15	8	13	36
Yugoslavia	5	7	7	19
Australia	4	8	12	24
South Korea	4	6	7	17
Sweden	2	11	4	17
Yugoslavia	2	4	4	10
Netherlands	5	2	4	11
East Germany	4	0	4	8
Poland	3	2	1	6
Switzerland	0	4	4	8
Mexico	2	3	1	6
Canada	2	2	1	5
France	1	2	2	5
Belgium	1	1	2	4
Austria	1	1	1	3
Japan	0	1	2	3
Turkey	0	0	2	2
Denmark	0	0	2	2
Morocco	0	0	2	2
Kenya	1	0	1	2
Canada	0	1	1	2
Nigeria	0	1	1	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1	2
Venezuela	0	0	2	2
Portugal	0	0	2	2
Pakistan	0	0	1	1
Colombia	0	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	1	1
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"There is no lasting effect from these drugs," Daly said. "So if it's not present in the urine, it's a so-called false. They're winning the medals on their own."

Since Olympic competitors sign an agreement to be tested, and two soccer players are chosen at random from each team after every World Cup game, Daly says U.S. professional athletes should also be tested.

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SPORTS

Lewis's 4th Gold Ties Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—Running the anchor leg on a U.S. men's world record-setting 4-by-100-meter relay team, Carl Lewis made history Saturday by winning his fourth gold medal of the 1984 Olympic Games.

Lewis tied the record set by Jesse Owens in the 1936 Berlin Olympics for the most medals ever won by an individual in Olympic track and field competition. Like Owens, Lewis also won the 100 and 200 meters and the long jump.

Lewis, Sam Graddy, Ron Brown and Calvin Smith topped onto the track at the Los Angeles Coliseum to the cheers of more than 90,000 spectators and responded with a world-record time of 37.83 seconds, beating by .03 of a second the mark set at last year's world championships by a U.S. team that included Lewis and Smith.

Elsewhere on the last full day of the Games, the U.S. boxing team won nine golds—its best Olympic showing ever—and Britons finished 1-2 in the men's 1,500 meters. Sebastian Coe winning in 3:32.53 and Steve Cram taking the silver. Coe bettered the Games record of 3:34.90, set by Kenyan Kip Keino in 1968, to become the first runner ever to repeat as the Olympic 1,500 champion.

Coe said he was pleased just to be at the Games. "This is special because I've had a long time with a lot of problems"—injuries and a blood-related illness—"and it's just nice to come back." He said, "It's an old cliché, but it is a bit of a dream come true. At this time last year, I'd just been out of the hospital for four days."

Coe, who had finished second to Joaquim Cruz of Brazil in the 800-meter final last Monday, is the world record-holder in the 800 and the mile and a former record-holder in the 1,500.

Other U.S. gold-medal winners in track Saturday were the women's 4-by-100 relay team of Alice Brown, Jeanette Bolden, Chandra Cheeseborough and Evelyn Ashford in 41.65; the 4-by-400 squad of Lillie Leatherwood, Sheri Howard, Valerie Brisco-Hooks and Cheeseborough in an Olympic record 3:18.29; the 4-by-400 men's team of Sunder Nix, Ray Armstead, Alonzo Babers and Antonio McKay in 2:57.92; and archer Darrell Pace.

Lewis's teammates—with the second-place Jamaicans joining the celebration—carried him to the field following the 4-by-100. Said Lewis: "Without the inspiration of Jesse Owens, hey, I wouldn't be here today. Ending the meet with a world record makes it special—it can't be topped. It's been the time of my life."

Jesse Owens is still the same man to me he was before. He is a legend. I'm just a person. I still feel like the same Carl Lewis I was six years ago, except I'm a little older and a lot more people come to my press conferences.

The men's 4-by-100 victory was preceded by the U.S. women's 4-by-100 relay team, which won the 100-meter dash championship, and the anchor leg for the first U.S. Olympic victory in the event since 1968. Finishing in 41.65, the team missed the Olympic record by .05 of a second and was .12 off the world mark.

Brisco-Hooks, capping a five-remarkable comeback after a five-

year hiatus from track and field, became the second U.S. woman ever to earn three gold medals in the same Olympics by anchoring her team to a national record of 3:18.29 in the 4x400-meter relay.

The winner of the 200 and 400 dashes here, Brisco-Hooks matched Wilma Rudolph's 1960 gold-medal total. She was the first Olympian, man or woman, ever to achieve the 200-400 double.

In the ring, Americans Mark Breland, Pernell Whitaker, Steve McCrory, Meldrick Taylor, Jerry Page, Frank Tate and Tyrrell Biggs won as expected, and Henry Tillman upset Willie de Wit of Canada in the heavyweight final. Paul Gonzalez won the light flyweight in a walkover; his title-bout opponent, Salvatore Todisco of Italy, was sidelined by a broken thumb sustained in a bout Thursday night.

Winning on decisions were Breland over Young Sun An of South Korea in the welterweight division, McCrory (flyweight) over Redzep Rodzopovski of Yugoslavia, Taylor (featherweight) over Peter Konyegwachie of Nigeria, Page (light welterweight) over Dawood Umponmaha of Thailand, Tate (high middleweight) over Shawn O'Sullivan of Canada and super-heavyweight Biggs over Francesco Damiani of Italy.

Virgil Hill of the United States dropped a 3-2 decision to South Korean Joon-Sup Shin for the mid-

dweight gold and, in the only final not involving Americans, the bantamweight Maurizio Stecca of Italy gained a 4-1 decision over Mexican Hector Lopez.

Contributing to the U.S. overall gold-medal total of 80 were victories Saturday by wrestlers Mark Schultz (over Hideyuki Nagashima of Japan at 180 pounds) and Lou Banach (over Joseph Atiyeh of Syria at 220).

In the high jump, Dietmar Mogenburg of West Germany cleared 7 feet, 8 1/4 inches to defeat a field that included world record holder Zhu Jianhua of China. Taking the silver was Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden at 7-7 1/2. Zhu, who holds the world mark of 7-10, cleared 7-7 missing but failed once at 7-7 1/2 and twice at 7-8 1/2. Dwight Staines of the United States also cleared 7-7, but Zhu won the bronze on fewer misses.

Yasuhiro Yamashita overcame a leg injury to keep alive his 7-year unbeaten streak and win the open-class judo gold by pinning Mohamed Rashwan of Egypt.

France won the gold-medal soccer match by downing Brazil, 2-0. The Rose Bowl attendance of 101,999 was a record for a soccer game in North America. The total attendance for 32 Olympic soccer matches was 1,421,267, more than the entire attendance at the 1932 Games in Los Angeles.

Raul Gonzalez of Mexico broke the Olympic best by nearly two

minutes in the 50-kilometer walk, finishing in 3:47:26. The old Games mark of 3:49:24 was set by Hartwig Gauder of East Germany four years ago. Bo Gustafsson of Sweden was a distant second Saturday in 3:53:19. Sandro Bellucci of Italy in 3:53:45.

Ria Stalman won the women's discus with a throw of 214 feet, 5 inches, giving the Netherlands its first medal in the track and field competition. Leslie Deniz of the United States (213-9) was second and Florentina Craciunescu of Romania (208-9) third.

Gabriella Dorio of Italy won the women's 1,500 meters in 4:03:25. Romanians Doioa Meliotte (4:03:76) and Marciela Puica (4:04:15) were second and third.

West German Femers won five bouts in a row to overcome a 2-1 deficit and down France, 8-5, for the gold medal in the team epee competition. Italy beat Canada, 8-2, to win the bronze.

The U.S. men's volleyball team won its first gold by defeating the Brazilian team it had lost to in a preliminary match. On Saturday the Americans won in straight sets, 15-6, 15-6 and 15-7.

U.S. men finished one-two in archery. Darrell Pace broke his own Olympic record with 2,616 points, 45 more than the mark he set in 1976. Rick McKinney was second with 2,564. (J.P. AP, NYT)



Zola Budd passes Mary Decker and moves inside, left, just before the collision that put Decker down and out of the 3,000.

Decker vs. Budd: 1 Collision, No Medals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—The paths of Mary Decker of the United States and Zola Budd of Britain, teenage running prodigies a decade apart, crossed Friday in the Olympic Games. The result was a disaster.

The 26-year-old Decker, the world champion, was leading in the women's 3,000-meter final with a little more than three laps remaining when she and the 18-year-old Budd made contact. Decker sprawled to the infield and lay there while Marica Puica of Romania went on to win the gold medal.

Decker sustained a torn left gluteus muscle, which prevented her from getting up and continuing. After the race she was helped from the track in tears.

Puica won by 15 meters over Briton Wendy Sui. Puica's time was an unexceptional 8 minutes, 35.96 seconds. Budd finished seventh in 8:48.30, then was disqualified. But an hour and a half later an appeals jury reinstated her after viewing tapes of the incident and ruling that she had not caused an obstruction.

The 18-year-old Budd, a wispy 5-foot-3 and 92 pounds (1.60 meters, 41.73 kilograms), left her native South Africa in March and was granted British citizenship in April.

Had she not changed nationalities, she could not have competed in the Olympics, since South African athletes are barred from the Olympics and many other international sports competitions because of their nation's restrictive racial policies.

Although she had registered many world-class times in South Africa, she had never run in a strong international field and had always been well ahead of her competition. But Friday night, running barefoot as usual, Budd was over more than a stride away from Decker or Puica as they circled the Coliseum.

Ahead from the outset, Decker led for a little more than four laps. With less than three and a half laps remaining, Budd, on the outside, moved ahead of her by about a foot. As they came off the curve and into the home straight, Budd appeared to move toward the inside; her left foot was directly in Decker's path and Decker apparently stepped on it. Track protocol dictates that a runner passing another to be clear of that runner before cutting in to the inside. Budd did not appear far enough ahead to do so.

As Decker went down she reached for Budd's jersey (she came

away with Budd's running number in her left hand) in what appeared to be an attempt to regain her balance. Decker tumbled over the curb and into the infield. Budd, after flapping her arms to regain her balance, continued running and battled Sui and Puica until little more than a lap remained, when her lightly spiked left heel apparently wore her down.

"She tripped me," Decker said. "She tried to cut in without being ahead and I think her foot hit me. I tried not to push her and I fell. I tried to get up but I couldn't. Now that I think about it, I should have pushed her. But if I did, I could see the headlines: 'Decker Pushes Zola.'"

"I don't know if it was inexperience or what. She was out in front. The rules say you have to be a full stride in front, and she wasn't. She was nowhere near passing me."

Cornelia Buerki of Switzerland, who finished fifth, said the accident was Decker's fault. "I only saw that Mary fell when she tried to pass Zola on the inside," Buerki said. "It definitely was not Zola's fault because the one coming from the

back has to watch out. Mary made the mistake."

Puica, just behind the two leaders, veered to the outside when she saw contact. "I couldn't tell much," she said. "I regret what happened." Zola Budd tried to get in front. Mary Decker tried to run straight ahead and pushed a bit and tried to remain in front of Budd. She put her hand in front and lost control. I had to avoid her not to run over her."

When the race ended, the crowd of 85,149 booed lustily—and then cheered when the announcement was made that Budd had been disqualified.

Budd was in an area restricted to athletes and officials but was quoted as saying, "I am upset that Mary fell and that the crowd seemed to think it was my fault. I don't know what happened but I think she ran into the back of me."

The 3,000-meter final was the latest of many calamities that have marked Decker's long and harrowing career. At 14, in pigstails and braces, she outran experienced Soviet women. She became a national champion. Since then she has endured a variety of injuries, illnesses, accidents and family problems.

In the early days, she was a curiosity. When she returned to track, she became a star, a world record-holder and a world champion, but only after extensive surgery to open muscle sheaths too tight for her calf muscles.

Last August, at Helsinki, she reached her peak in track and field's first world championships. She turned back the best Soviet runners in winning the 1,500-meter and 3,000-meter titles.

But she still had not won an Olympic title—or even run in an Olympics. In 1976, she was injured. In 1980, when she was physically sound, the United States boycotted the Moscow Games. This year her chance. She qualified in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, but she chose to run only the 3,000.

When Decker was in the tunnel after the final, Budd tried to console her but was told, "Don't bother. I've been a long time getting here. Obviously, the Olympics and I don't have a good relationship. Something always seems to go wrong." (NYT, AP)

States, 5-5, to win the gold medal in water polo. The teams finished with 4-0-1 records in the championship bracket, but the Yugoslavs won on goal difference. The silver medal was the best U.S. finish in 80 years. West Germany won the bronze.

Yugoslav Saban Trstena won the 114½-pound wrestling gold when South Korean Kim Jong-Kyu defaulted with an arm injury suffered in an earlier bout. Yogi Takada of Japan, the 1976 gold medalist and a four-time world champion, won the bronze.

West German equestrian Reiner Klimke won the individual dressage gold with a total of 1,504 points. Anne-Grethe Jensen of Denmark took the silver with 1,442 and Otto Hoyer of Switzerland the bronze with 1,364.

Japan's 319-pound Hitoshi Saito won judo's heavyweight gold by defeating Freehman Angelo Parisi, who was outweighed by 77 pounds. Parisi, the Olympic champion in 1980, lost only on a penalty for being defensive. Bronze medals went to Canadian Mark Berger and South Korean Yong-Chul Choi.

Julius Kovir of Kenya captured the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:11.80. (AP, WP, UPI)

U.S. Men Win Basketball Final, 96-65

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—The Mary Decker-Zola Budd incident notwithstanding, Friday was another strong day for the U.S. Olympic contingent.

The men's basketball team won the gold medal by trouncing Spain, 96-65. Led by a strong outside shooting game and a pressuring defense, the Americans made 12 of their first 14 shots—6 of them from 12 feet or more—took a 23-point halftime lead and were never challenged. Michael Jordan paced the winners with 20 points; Wayman Tisdale had 14, Sam Perkins 12 and Steve Alford 10.

Benita Fitzgerald-Brown ran a personal best of 12.84 on outland favored Shirley Strong of Britain and won the women's 100-meter hurdles.

Wrestler Bruce Baumgartner defeated Canadian Bob Molle, 10-2, to win the unlimited class, and Dave Schultz beat West German Martin Knosp, 4-1, for the gold in the 165-pound (74-kilogram) division.

The United States once again gained a gold medal in boxing—a day before the finals—when Paul Gonzalez's title-bout opponent in the 106-pound class, Salvatore Todisco of Italy, was sidelined by a broken thumb sustained Thursday night in

a 5-0 decision over Keith Mwila of Zambia.

Meanwhile, West German Uli-rike Meyfarth set an Olympic record of 6 feet, 7 1/4 inches (2.02 meters) to win the women's high jump. Italian Sara Simionci was second and Joani Huntley of the United States took the bronze.

Rolf Dammberg of West Germany edged 1976 Olympic champion Mac Wilkins of the United States to win the gold in discus. Dammberg won with a throw of 218 feet 6 inches (66.60 meters) on his fourth attempt. Wilkins's best was a 217-6 on his fifth attempt. American John Powell won the bronze.

China won the women's 10-meter platform diving. Zhou Jihong scored 433.51 points to down Americans Michelle Mitchell (431.19) and Wendy Wykoff (422.07).

The Netherlands, world and European cup holders, won the gold in women's hockey by defeating Australia, 2-0. It was the first time the Dutch women, favorites for the title at Moscow four years ago before they boycotted the Games, had won an Olympic gold. West Germany was the silver medalist and the United States won a shootout with Australia, 10-5, for the bronze. Yugoslavia tied the United

States, 5-5, to win the gold medal in water polo. The teams finished with 4-0-1 records in the championship bracket, but the Yugoslavs won on goal difference. The silver medal was the best U.S. finish in 80 years. West Germany won the bronze.

Yugoslav Saban Trstena won the 114½-pound wrestling gold when South Korean Kim Jong-Kyu defaulted with an arm injury suffered in an earlier bout. Yogi Takada of Japan, the 1976 gold medalist and a four-time world champion, won the bronze.

West German equestrian Reiner Klimke won the individual dressage gold with a total of 1,504 points. Anne-Grethe Jensen of Denmark took the silver with 1,442 and Otto Hoyer of Switzerland the bronze with 1,364.

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Julius Kovir of Kenya captured the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:11.80. (AP, WP, UPI)

After the Fall May Spring a New Crusade

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—When Mary Decker came onto the track, she was just a runner. But when she came off, injured and dazed, she was a martyr. Just as surely as getting tangled up with Zola Budd cost Decker a medal, it gave her immortality.

The world will little remember who woo the race, but it will not long forget Decker and Budd. And we haven't seen the last of them.

Late Friday afternoon, at the moment she tumbled onto the clipped green grass of the L.A. Coliseum infield, clutching Budd's torn number in her left hand, Decker became a bounty hunter, and Budd became her bounty.

"Zola Budd did this to me," Decker was heard to say as she sobbed and furious on the ground. And later: "I hold Zola Budd completely responsible."

In 1968, when he announced his entry into the Democratic presidential race, Robert Kennedy said of the front-runner, Hubert Humphrey, "I'll chase him all over the country." It wouldn't surprise me if sometime soon Decker says the same thing about Budd. Only she'll chase her all over the world. Budd may have won a number on her back into this race, but from now on she'll wear a target.

You might have wept for Decker as she lay there, unable to get up, her hip muscle torn, her face streaming with tears of rage. All her life, she was only waiting for this moment to arrive. Although she was the world champion in both the 1,500 and the 3,000, an injury forced her to choose between the two; in the Olympics she chose the latter, thinking that distance opened the widest window on the gold she'd over known.

Can you imagine, then, how much must have felt as the race—her race—went on without her? "All I could do," she said, "was punch the ground and watch them go by. It was just frustration. It's a lot of frustration."

But consider for a moment what would have

happened had Decker lost. Remember, she was no sure thing. Romanian Marica Puica, who eventually won the race, had posted this year's best time in the 3,000.

Would a silver or a bronze have satisfied Decker after all these years? We will never know whether Decker would have beaten Puica (or Budd), but at least this way—especially this way, with the bizarre short-circuiting of her golden moment—Decker remains, in a real sense, unbeaten. Bloodied, but unbowed. And with Budd, the barefoot Cassius, cast as the villain, Decker assumes the role of the heroine in a worldwide morality play.

Saturday morning there wasn't a meet director from here to Tanzania who wasn't foaming at the mouth for a chance to put together a 3,000-meter field that includes Decker and Budd. Ladies and gentlemen, the time for tickets forms at the left.

If Decker made \$300,000 last year without Budd, think how much she can make with her. Amateur athletics is, in the modern era, a state of mind. Promoted correctly, Decker-Budd could be track's Ali-Frazier.

Decker's tumble gave her a special identity, a stature and grace no medal could have provided. She became larger in defeat than she ever could have hoped to be in victory. Her legend is assured, her vengeance awaited. She was carried, weeping and fragile, from her courageous appearance in the interview tent, like a damsel in distress, by her fiancée, the 6-7, 295-pound British discus thrower, Richard Slaney.

The headline in Saturday's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner screamed: IS ZOLA GUILTY? Opinion seemed reasonably divided. Jim Ryan, who suffered a similar heart-breaking spill in his 1,500-meter heat at the Munich Olympics, told

The Los Angeles Times that "Mary had the right of way." But several runners in Friday's final, knowing that Budd had inched past Decker, disagreed: one, Switzerland's Cornelia Buerki, said, "I would say it's Mary's own fault, because Zola can't see in the back of her head."

Al Franken, a track-meet promoter, said, "There wasn't any question that Zola was at fault." Frank Dick, a British track coach, said, "Budd had moved to a tactically sound position, the outside of the inside lane. As we saw it, Decker began to press forward again, and in pressing forward, she made contact." Initially, Budd was disqualified from the race. But she was reinstated by a jury of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the clear implication being that Budd did not intentionally interfere with Decker's progress.

Regardless of her technical exoneration, the crowd at the Coliseum joined Decker in holding Budd responsible, and they booed the tiny, feathery girl throughout the race. Budd, whose left heel was cut open by Decker's spikes, ran the last few laps with tears in her eyes, knowing that Decker blamed her for Decker's fall from grace. When the race was over and Budd approached Decker to express sympathy, Decker turned her away, saying, "Don't bother. I don't want to talk to you." Budd was seen crying as she left the track. The only poster hanging in Budd's bedroom is of Decker, her idol.

You can make the case that although Budd probably violated track etiquette by not giving Decker a full stride's room to respond before sliding left, in front of her, Decker should have been prepared for such a high-school move. Budd is a complete novice in international competition. She isn't used to running in a tight pack; she's used to taking the lead at her whim and breezing away with ease.

Discretion remains the better part of valor. For Decker to pull an Angel Corcoran—storming by on the rail—so relatively early in the race was unnecessary and imprudent.

In any case, the now issue is moot. Budd finished seventh. Decker couldn't finish at all. They are finished with these Olympics. But they are not finished with each other. Nor are we finished with them.

Mary Decker vs. Zola Budd. They've only just begun.

SCOREBOARD

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Series
New York 8-2, Boston 1-2
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Chicago 5-3, Milwaukee 1-1
Kansas City 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Seattle 5-4, San Francisco 1-1
Texas 5-4, Houston 1-1
Toronto 5-4, Baltimore 1-1
Washington 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
White Sox 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Yankees 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1

Second Series
New York 8-2, Boston 1-2
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Chicago 5-3, Milwaukee 1-1
Kansas City 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Seattle 5-4, San Francisco 1-1
Texas 5-4, Houston 1-1
Toronto 5-4, Baltimore 1-1
Washington 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
White Sox 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Yankees 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1

Third Series
New York 8-2, Boston 1-2
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Chicago 5-3, Milwaukee 1-1
Kansas City 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Seattle 5-4, San Francisco 1-1
Texas 5-4, Houston 1-1
Toronto 5-4, Baltimore 1-1
Washington 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
White Sox 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Yankees 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1

Fourth Series
New York 8-2, Boston 1-2
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Chicago 5-3, Milwaukee 1-1
Kansas City 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Seattle 5-4, San Francisco 1-1
Texas 5-4, Houston 1-1
Toronto 5-4, Baltimore 1-1
Washington 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
White Sox 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Yankees 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1

Fifth Series
New York 8-2, Boston 1-2
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Chicago 5-3, Milwaukee 1-1
Kansas City 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Seattle 5-4, San Francisco 1-1
Texas 5-4, Houston 1-1
Toronto 5-4, Baltimore 1-1
Washington 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
White Sox 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Yankees 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1

Saturday's Results
National League
First Series
Atlanta 5-4, Cincinnati 1-1
Baltimore 5-4, Cleveland 1-1
Boston 5-4, Chicago 1-1
California 5-4, Houston 1-1
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Colorado 5-4, Kansas City 1-1
Cubs 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Diamondbacks 5-4, Milwaukee 1-1
Florida 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Houston 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Miami 5-4, Montreal 1-1
Mariners 5-4, New York 1-1
Mets 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
Monsters 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, San Diego 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Texas 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Toronto 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Washington 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, White Sox 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Yankees 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Zephyrs 1-1

Second Series
Atlanta 5-4, Cincinnati 1-1
Baltimore 5-4, Cleveland 1-1
Boston 5-4, Chicago 1-1
California 5-4, Houston 1-1
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Colorado 5-4, Kansas City 1-1
Cubs 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Diamondbacks 5-4, Milwaukee 1-1
Florida 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Houston 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Miami 5-4, Montreal 1-1
Mariners 5-4, New York 1-1
Mets 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
Monsters 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, San Diego 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Texas 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Toronto 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Washington 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, White Sox 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Yankees 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Zephyrs 1-1

Third Series
Atlanta 5-4, Cincinnati 1-1
Baltimore 5-4, Cleveland 1-1
Boston 5-4, Chicago 1-1
California 5-4, Houston 1-1
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Colorado 5-4, Kansas City 1-1
Cubs 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Diamondbacks 5-4, Milwaukee 1-1
Florida 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Houston 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Miami 5-4, Montreal 1-1
Mariners 5-4, New York 1-1
Mets 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
Monsters 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, San Diego 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Texas 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Toronto 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Washington 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, White Sox 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Yankees 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Zephyrs 1-1

Fourth Series
Atlanta 5-4, Cincinnati 1-1
Baltimore 5-4, Cleveland 1-1
Boston 5-4, Chicago 1-1
California 5-4, Houston 1-1
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Colorado 5-4, Kansas City 1-1
Cubs 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Diamondbacks 5-4, Milwaukee 1-1
Florida 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Houston 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Miami 5-4, Montreal 1-1
Mariners 5-4, New York 1-1
Mets 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
Monsters 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, San Diego 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Texas 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Toronto 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Washington 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, White Sox 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Yankees 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Zephyrs 1-1

Fifth Series
Atlanta 5-4, Cincinnati 1-1
Baltimore 5-4, Cleveland 1-1
Boston 5-4, Chicago 1-1
California 5-4, Houston 1-1
Cleveland 5-4, Detroit 1-1
Colorado 5-4, Kansas City 1-1
Cubs 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Diamondbacks 5-4, Milwaukee 1-1
Florida 5-4, Minnesota 1-1
Houston 5-4, Los Angeles 1-1
Los Angeles 5-4, Oakland 1-1
Miami 5-4, Montreal 1-1
Mariners 5-4, New York 1-1
Mets 5-4, Philadelphia 1-1
Monsters 5-4, Pittsburgh 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, San Diego 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, St. Louis 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Texas 1-1
Monsieus 5-4, Toronto 1-1
Mons

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		Cash	Unsub	Prd	Prd	Prd		
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cas 51	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 52	United Fruit Kambusi	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 53	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 54	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
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cas 76	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 77	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 78	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 79	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 80	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 81	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 82	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
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cas 89	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 90	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 91	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 92	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 93	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 94	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 95	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 96	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 97	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 98	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 99	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146
cas 100	Chilean Corp	169%	71	Jun	1	100	98	146

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145	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28
146	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28
147	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28
148	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28
149	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28
150	Plumco Int'l Finance	8/26	50	Jul	1497	15.28

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Marketmakers in Deutschland
West

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WestLB
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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1984

Page 9

EUROBONDS

Prices Lurch Up in Week But Retail Investors Abstain

By BOB HAGERTY
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Eurobond prices lurched upward again last week, but most European investors do not yet appear ready to be panicked into heavy buying. Though prices on seasoned dollar bonds gained another 1 to 2 1/2 points during the week, "the retail investor is not yet there in a big way," a Canadian banker observed Friday. He ascribed most of the buying to professionals building up inventories in expectation of higher retail demand after the August vacation period. Other bankers reported a trickling back of retail investors but no rush to buy.

By the end of the week, even the professionals were turning cautious. "After such exuberant price rises over the last two weeks," White Weld Securities said in its weekly comment, "a modicum of caution may not go amiss now, and we would expect to see a peak in prices probably developing next week."

Professionals and investors alike are nervously looking for signs of lower short-term interest rates. Many believe that a drop in short-term rates is essential if the rally is to continue. On an annual basis, the yield on 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds has fallen to about 12.50 percent from 13.20 percent over the past three weeks. During the same period, though, the rate on federal funds, which banks lend one another overnight, has held stubbornly at around 11.50 percent.

Edward Dove, investment manager at Lazard Securities Ltd. in London, contending that the pace of U.S. economic growth and credit demand "are still pretty racy," said he believes short-term rates are likely to creep higher. Even so, he does not expect a sharp drop in the bond market anytime soon and used the setback in prices early last week to raise moderately his holdings of Treasury bonds.

Complicating matters is the confusion over forthcoming Treasury regulations on bonds issued in the United States. These regulations relate to the recent removal of the 30-percent withholding tax on interest paid to foreign buyers of bonds issued in the United States. As widely expected, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said last Thursday that the Treasury did not intend to sell bonds in bearer form, which would preserve the anonymity of buyers. Bearer Treasuries would appeal to some European investors, and thus push down the yield on Treasury issues in relation to Eurobonds. But several U.S. Congressmen objected to the potential for tax evasion provided by the bearer form.

STILL unclear is whether the Treasury will allow U.S. issues of corporate bonds to be sold overseas in bearer form. In addition, the Treasury must decide how strict to be in requiring bondholders who do not pay withholding tax to demonstrate that they are not U.S. residents. A strict ruling might force investors to compromise their anonymity and thus drive away some Europeans from U.S. issues.

Another question is whether the new U.S. regulations will allow banks to repackaging Treasury bonds in bearer form for sale to overseas investors. Some members of Congress contend that these issues too could encourage tax evasion. The Senate passed a resolution Friday against such repackaging, though the resolution is not binding on the Treasury. It is likely to influence the Treasury's thinking on the issue. Meanwhile, Representative Pete Stark, a California Democrat, introduced a bill to prevent resale of government bonds in bearer form.

To quell confusion in the bond market, Mr. Regan issued a statement late Friday saying that the Senate action should have no effect on issues already announced. He also said the Treasury (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

IBM Set To Offer New PC

Move Called A 'Milestone'

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — International Business Machines Corp. is expected to introduce on Tuesday a high-powered successor to its three-year-old Personal Computer before 1,500 computer dealers, according to software writers and industry analysts invited to Dallas for the occasion.

"This is a milestone, the same as the launch of the original PC was a milestone," said David Lawrence, an analyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "A very different industry will come out of this."

IBM never discusses projects before they are introduced. Analysts are divided over exactly what IBM is likely to introduce, but most agree that it will be a faster, more versatile computer, able to link with IBM PCs already in place.

A party in Dallas marking the third anniversary of the PC's introduction is aimed at dealers, analysts and software publishers in the personal computer industry. A meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, followed by a technical session Wednesday. There is also to be a meeting Tuesday in New York for office systems consultants and analysts.

The new computer, code-named Popcorn, probably will be priced above \$7,000, with deliveries starting early in 1985.

Inventories of the PC and the Personal Computer XT system, which range in price from \$2,500 to \$5,000, have backed up in dealer stockrooms in recent months as consumer demand has slackened. Dealers fear that too low a price for the Popcorn and delayed availability would leave them holding unsellable PCs. "It would be deadly," said Seymour Mervis, president of, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)



One story below the main floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, trades are executed by computer. Inset, floor traders do transactions with traditional pencil, paper and abacus.

Japan Is Only Starting to Adopt Its Own High-Tech Automation

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese companies, though strong in making computers and telephone systems, are only beginning to link the systems together for maximum use, as advanced companies in the United States have done.

One example of Japan's push toward automation is the change developing at the Tokyo Stock Exchange. On its cavernous floor, hundreds of men in white shirts clap and flash hand signals to their colleagues and elbow their way to the trading tables, 14 huge U-shaped counters where specialists frantically record transactions with pencil and paper and calculate with abacuses.

Such practices, little altered in more than 100 years, will soon fade into the past, however. The future can be seen one floor below, where 430 less popular stocks are traded. In this room, 24 men stare at computer terminals, occasionally pushing a key to execute a trade. It is so quiet that some of the men doze. The only thing this room has in common with the other is the white shirts.

There are exceptions, of course, but in general Japanese offices are not nearly as automated as those in the United States. Computer data banks, which proliferate in the United States, are hardly in use in Japan. Neither are cable television, home electronic information systems or teleconferencing.

"The information-services industry is still underdeveloped," said a computer white paper from

the Japan Information Processing Development Center, a government agency.

Japan is rapidly attempting to correct the situation by developing advanced data communications networks and by trying to end regulations that have restricted such networks' development.

How well the Japanese succeed will be important for their computer and communications industries, but even more so for their service industries. Japan has a trade deficit in services, in contrast to its huge surplus in merchandise.

Moreover, Japan is moving into an age in which the flow of information is becoming as important as the flow of goods. Service-sector workers accounted for 54.5 percent of the work force in 1982, up from 47.3 percent in 1970.

For Japan to function as a financial and commercial center for the Far East, advanced computer and communications networks are needed. Such equipment is also needed by the country's financial institutions and other service industries to stay competitive.

The recent liberalization of Japanese financial markets is expected to increase competition between Japanese and foreign financial-service companies and among different types of companies.

Fuji Bank, for instance, wants to develop new products and services, including equipment leasing and factoring. "To do so, however, a powerful, up-to-date computer system is indispensable," Kori Kusakawa, deputy president, said at a press brief- (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

World Sugar Prices Seem Likely to Fall More

By Brij Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Countries belonging to the International Sugar Agreement are to disassemble export restraints on sugar as of next year, raising the specter of a cutthroat scramble for markets.

The scramble is likely because of the large excess supply for cane and beet sugar, analysts say. World stocks of surplus sugar hit 35 million metric tons in the 1983-84 season although the total output of 95 million tons was hit by drought.

Production in the 1984-85 season is expected to be larger, raising the prospect of still bigger stocks. The absence of voluntary limits on exports to remove supplies from the market also could trigger a price war. The current surplus already has depressed prices to about 5 cents a pound, whereas sugar costs at least 12 cents a pound to produce, even by such efficient producers as Australia and Brazil.

The removal of export restraints is part of the new agreement, reached in Geneva last month, which will take effect next Jan. 1. Unlike the current agreement, the new one does not contain any market or price-stabilization provisions. It calls only for consultations among exporters and importers when markets become seriously disturbed.

India, an increasingly large producer with a 1983-84 output of about six million tons, has already told traders that all export restraints will be lifted next year. To stabilize domestic sugar prices near levels fixed by the government, a one-million-ton buffer stock has

been created that is to be sold should prices rise excessively.

Negotiations to include export quotas in the new agreement failed because of disagreement over the export share allocated to each producer. New talks to create a system of export quotas are unlikely for at least one or two years, setting the stage for harsher competition for export markets.

The failure did not occur because of lack of political will or ideological conflict between free marketeers and others. It happened because no effective way could be found to drain the excess supply from the market.

Even the European Community, which stayed out of the current agreement, was eager to enter a new one. The EC is the world's largest non-Communist sugar exporter with 4.5 million tons a year, but the cost to it is enormous.

According to one estimate, the EC pays exporters \$356 a ton as compensation to sell sugar on the world market at about \$147 a ton. The compensation prevents producers from dumping sugar in official EC stores at guaranteed prices.

No early solution is in sight for the problems of sugar exporters. Some officials from producer nations say that no amount of juggling with exports can remove sufficient excess supplies from the world market.

"The only real solutions would be to cut production or to find other uses for sugar, but these appear impossible in the near future," said one diplomat, a veteran of sugar negotiations for the past eight years.

Even cutting output might not help. The demand for both cane and beet sugar is falling rapidly in

Western markets because of the increasing industrial use of low-calorie artificial sweeteners. It is estimated that sugar now provides only 50 percent of the U.S. market for sweeteners, down from 80 percent only 10 years ago. The main rival is aspartame, which is far sweeter than sugar.

The domestic demand of Third World producers may increase but their need for foreign exchange will continue to force them to sell as much as possible to the West.

Doubts also persist about the urgency of the need to stabilize world prices, although the market is clearly headed for lower prices.

The main African, Caribbean and Pacific sugar producers, such as Jamaica, Mauritius and Fiji, sell a guaranteed 1.4 million tons a year at 17 cents a pound to the EC under the Lomé Convention. Some 30 countries, including Australia, are also given quotas by the United States to sell sugar at the U.S. domestic support price of about 20 cents a pound.

The EC says that it must have a world export quota of at least 4.9 million tons a year and that export allocations under any agreement must be based on recent export performance. An agreement with effective price stabilization provisions is unlikely until the EC changes its mind or other exporters decide to forgo future expansion of their market shares.

U.S., Europeans Split on Sale of High Technology

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The United States is becoming embroiled with European governments over exports of advanced technology to Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

The strains come only weeks after 14 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan agreed in Paris to impose broad new controls on exports of advanced technology items deemed useful to the Soviet military.

European concern focuses on growing indications that the United States is considering tighter safeguards against technology transfers to the Soviet bloc, including information relating to consumer products, such as small computers or telephone systems, as well as military technology.

Officials are worried about the effects of such restrictions on small companies that rely on exports to the Soviet bloc, as well as on industrial innovation, particularly in areas such as microelectronics and space research.

Some European officials fear that the U.S. effort could provide the most serious strain in trade relations between Washington and its European allies since the United States attempted to stop sales of equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline.

On Wednesday, West Germany's own economics minister, Martin Bangemann, warned Washington that Bonn would "not tolerate" further attempts to restrict technology transfers, and would, if necessary, legally prohibit its companies from complying with "extraterritorial" trade restrictions imposed by a foreign nation.

Austria, meanwhile, that it would resist U.S. pressure to adopt export curbs on advanced technology items.

Noting Austria's political centrality, aides to Prime Minister Fred Sinowatz said the country was unable to agree to controls sought by the United States on freight and other equipment brought into Austria under bulk distribution licenses. Washington says uncontrolled shipments through Austria allow advanced-technology items to be transferred illegally to East bloc countries with impunity.

In France, the newspaper Le Monde, which broadly reflects government thinking, warned in an editorial that U.S. efforts to curb

trade with Eastern Europe threatened to blunt Western Europe's technology edge in favor of U.S. competition.

"The United States is waging economic war with all the means at its disposal," the newspaper said.

And in Belgium, U.S. attempts to prevent the sale of a Belgian-made, computer-controlled lathe to the Soviet Union recently caused a government crisis, with political and business leaders in the depressed region of Wallonia, where the machine's maker is located, accusing the government in Brussels of damaging the economy by acceding to U.S. demands.

Belgian government officials said Thursday that the United States had agreed to pay \$700,000 of the unit's \$1.8-million cost. The lathe will now go to the Belgian Army instead of the Soviet Union. Belgian officials also said the United States would help restructure Pégard SA, the lathe's maker.

Alfonso Firm On IMF Accord

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — Argentina intends to repay its \$45-billion foreign debt but cannot do so by applying economic measures that lead to recession, according to President Raúl Alfonsín.

Mr. Alfonsín, who was in Quito to attend the inauguration of President León Febres Cordero, was asked Friday about recent reports that his government might sign an agreement with the International Monetary Fund within a few days. He replied: "We would like to sign the agreement. I will sign, but on the basis of the letter of intent that we submitted."

That letter said Argentina was not prepared to induce a recession. No details of the IMF proposals have been revealed.

"We hope [the IMF] understands that Argentina wants to pay its debt, and in order to be able to do so it cannot accept recessionary economic measures," Mr. Alfonsín said. He also said Argentina was paying the highest interest rates of any debtor country.

American Air Slashes Its N.Y.-Chicago Fares

United Press International

DALLAS — Responding to the discount offered by the cut-rate carrier People Express, American Airlines is offering sharply lower fares between the New York area and Chicago.

American said Friday that it would sell some tickets between Newark, New Jersey, and Chicago for \$59 off-peak and \$79 at peak times beginning Aug. 22.

Newark is the home airport for People Express, which announced its intention to compete in the New York-Chicago market last week. The announcement triggered a drop in airline stocks reflecting investor concern over possibility of a new national fare-cutting war.

In trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, shares of AMR Corp., American's parent, fell 50 cents apiece to close at \$27.25.

American's offer applies only to people who buy their tickets at least seven days in advance, purchase roundtrip fares and stay at their destination through Saturday nights.

The airline's unrestricted fares for the Newark-Chicago route also will be cut, to \$89 from \$258 one-way off peak and \$109 one-way peak.

American runs five onstop flights a day each way on the route. American also lowered its fares between other metropolitan New York airports and Chicago.

The airline's 15 daily flights between LaGuardia Airport and Chicago will be offered at \$69 off-peak and \$89 peak for advanced purchase and \$109-\$129 for unrestricted one-way fares.

American said it will make similar cuts in fares between Chicago and seven other points — Buffalo, Syracuse, Boston, Hartford-Springfield, Baltimore-Washington and National and Dulles airports in Washington.

People Express' fares on its new nonstop, roundtrip flights on the route between Chicago's O'Hare airport and Newark airport will be \$79 one-way during peak business hours and \$59 one-way at other times. The fares have no restrictions, but do not include "extras" like baggage handling.

The Chicago-New York area route is one of the busiest in the country, serving an estimated 12,000 passengers each day. Most of them are business travelers.

CURRENCY RATES

Left: interbank rates on Aug. 10, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	£	FF	Y	S	Y
Amsterdam	3.229	4.272	112.48	36.46	1.181	12.76	124.20
Brussels	36.875	76.39	35.18	4.844	3.275	12.79	24.85
Frankfurt	2.282	3.882	—	32.48	1.827	4.947	118.15
London	1.3115	—	3.7981	11.892	2.3332	4.378	76.755
Milan	1.770.75	2.204.10	616.32	265.35	30.45	728.55	7.254
Paris	1.3285	2.71	4.92	1.771.50	3.277	92.75	2.453
New York	1.00	11.651	367.87	—	4.972	272.67	13.185
Porto	242.15	379.10	83.84	27.28	12.64	74.49	415.38
Tokyo	2.441	3.2857	84.295	27.465	8.1271	24.851	1.0581
Zurich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 BEU	6.7988	8.59	2.2401	1.2572	2.2584	45.973	1.864
1 SDR	1.91857	0.77411	2.9273	8.9499	1.803.03	3.2912	1.4462

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Swiss	1.553	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845
0.845	1.1847	1.071	1.071	1.071	1.071	1.071	1.071
0.845	26.185	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845
0.845	91.28	2.363	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845
0.845	1.384	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845
0.845	16.558	0.128	0.128	0.128	0.128	0.128	0.128
0.845	4.805	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.845
0.845	11.435	0.0507	0.0507	0.0507	0.0507	0.0507	0.0507
0.845	7.8295	0.284	0.284	0.284	0.284	0.284	0.284

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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

July, 1984

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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

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For the Week Ending Aug. 10, 1984

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City

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For the Week Ending Aug. 10, 1984

UNITED STATES AMERICA									
615	Advertisement 12.98	79% 16 Mar	79%	1 Dec	majority	6.1%	194.8%		
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Explanation of Symbols	
CA	Canadian Dollar
CU	Cuban Convertible Peso
CS	Czechoslovak Currency Unit
EMU	Euro Unit of Account
FF	French Franc
DM	Deutschmark
£	Pound Sterling
¥	Yen
RM	Malaysian Ringgit
₹	Indian Rupee
₱	Philippine Peso
₪	Israeli Sheqel
₴	Ukrainian Hryvnia
₺	Turkish Lira
₮	Laotian Kip
₯	Shilling
₠	Pound Sterling
₡	Peso
₢	Peso
₣	Franc
₤	Pound Sterling
₦	Naira
₧	Italian Lira
₨	Indian Rupee
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طريقه من الاصل

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Atlantic Federal International	\$100	1994	3/4	100	99.92		Over one year Treasury bill rate plus 3/8% or the 3-month Eurodollar rate, whichever is lower, payable quarterly. First call date at par after 3 months and redeemable at par in 1991 and 1992. \$100 million issued now and \$50 million reserved for rep.
CIBC	\$150	1996	—	100	99.15		Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodollar. Minimum coupon 5.50%. Callable at par after 1985. Commencement 0.75%.
Chemical New York	\$150	1996	—	100	99.35		Coupon set weekly at mean of bid and offered rates for 3-month Eurodollar. Minimum coupon 5.50%. Callable at par after 1985. Commencement 0.75%.
Christiania Bank Og Kreditkasse	\$75	1994	3/4	100	99.45		Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5.50%. Callable at par after 1985.
Republic of Italy	\$500	1999	3/4	100	99.28		Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5.50%. Callable at par after 1985. Commencement 0.75%.
FIXED-COUPON							
Asian Development Bank	\$1,000	2004	zero	100	11.93	10.25	Callable at par every year.
Chubu Electric Power	\$50	1991	13/16	100	13/16	99.50	Noncallable.
CSB Overseas Capital	\$250	1989	13/16	100	13/16	99.00	Noncallable.
Texaco Capital	\$300	1987	12/16	100/104	12.56	99.38	Warrants each exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's 12 1/2% of 1992 at par, callable at par after 1990. Warrants initially offered at \$17 and ended the week at \$20.
Thomson Brandt International	\$75	1986	13/16	100	13/16	99.88	Warrants each exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's 12 1/2% of 1992 at par, callable at par after 1990. Warrants initially offered at \$12.50 and ended the week at \$16.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Bank Leu International	\$40	1989	7/8	100	7/8	98.63	Each \$1,000-bond with 4 warrants each exercisable into one share of company's common stock. Callable at par after 1987.
Beatrice Finance	\$200	1994	10/16	100	10/16	97.25	Each \$1,000-bond with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at \$36.25. Noncallable.
Nippon Kogaku	\$50	1999	open	100	—	—	Semiannual coupon indicated at 4%. Callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at an anticipated 2% premium. Terms to be set Aug. 14.
Toshiba Ceramics	\$30	1994	3/4	100	3/4	—	First callable at 102 1/2 in 1987 and redeemable at 105 in 1989. Convertible at 0.75% premium.
Dresdner Finance	\$250	1992	3/4	100	—	99.57	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollar. Noncallable. Minimum coupon 5.50%. Each \$10,000 note with 4 warrants each exercisable into 40 shares of 150 DM each. Warrants valued at \$7.25 making price of package 105. Commencement 0.40%.
Dresdner Finance	DM250	1992	8	100	8	—	Each \$1,000 DM bond with warrants exercisable into company's shares at 150 DM each. Noncallable. Package initially priced at 115 and ended the week at 116.
WARRANTS							
Goldman Sachs International	0.20	—	—	\$36.50	—	\$34.25	Warrants exercisable into 30-yr U.S. Treasury bond at 103.844.
Goldman Sachs International	0.30	—	—	\$22.00	—	\$20.00	Warrants exercisable into 30-yr U.S. Treasury bond at 103.844.

AMC and Chrysler Reportedly Planning Price Increases

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. is to raise prices on its 1985-model Renault and Jeep vehicles an average 4.1 percent, while Chrysler Corp. plans to increase prices of its minivans 5 percent, according to an industry publication.

AMC, which is 46.6-percent owned by Renault of France, expects to raise the price of its basic Encore hatchback 3.5 percent, or \$204, to \$3,959, Ward's Automotive Reports said in its Monday

edition. Some standard equipment also will be dropped from the basic Encore, Ward's said.

The base price of AMC's Eagle will increase 7.9 percent, or \$762, to \$10,457, Ward's said. The two-wheel-drive vehicle will, however, feature additional standard equipment, the publication said.

Base prices on the Renault Fuego and Sportwagon models will not change, Ward's said.

The No. 4 U.S. automaker also plans to raise prices of its CJ-model

Jeeps 4.1 percent and will drop the least expensive version of the vehicle, Ward's said. Wagoneer prices will rise 5.2 percent, or \$661, to \$13,255, but the compact model will include additional standard equipment, the publication said.

Base prices for Chrysler's Caravan and Voyager will rise \$478 to \$9,147, including additional standard equipment valued at \$130, Ward's said. The No. 3 automaker is expected to increase prices for its 1985 cars less than 4.1 percent.

Prices Hurt by Fears Over Bearer Securities

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Short and long-term interest rates rose on Friday, reversing part of the declines that occurred earlier in the week.

Weaker prices for Treasury notes and bonds were not surprising after the sharp gains that occurred in the past few weeks, many analysts said. Bond prices move inversely to in-

terest rates. The analysts added that prices were also undermined by fears that the Treasury would issue new regulations restricting the sale to foreign investors of zero-coupon securities. If fewer of the securities can be sold in foreign markets, more of the Treasury's debt must be placed with domestic investors, presumably at higher interest rates than if foreigners were buying as well.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Although investor demand was much less than earlier in the week, market participants said that the lower level of activity was not based on any fundamental change in the interest-rate outlook. Many speculators and traders were eager to sell securities on Friday and lock in profits earned during the rally of the past few days, they added.

There was a lot of buying of the 30-year bond for reasons that had nothing to do with its value as an investment, "one government secu-

rities dealer said. The price of the new 12 1/2-percent Treasury bonds rose to as high as 102 1/2 in London early Friday, as securities dealers on both sides of the Atlantic scrambled to buy the issue. A large part of the issue was expected to disappear as securities firms buy the bonds and repackage them as zero-coupon Treasury securities.

Salomon Brothers, for example, led a group of firms that bought \$1.7 billion of the new 12 1/2-percent bonds and re-offered them as \$7 billion of zero-coupon securities known as certificates of accrual on Treasury securities, or CATs, with maturities ranging from six months to 25 years. Merrill Lynch officials said that they were also converting the 12 1/2-percent bonds to similar securities, known as Treasury Investment Growth Receipts, or TIGRs, but declined to estimate how large the offering would be.

Both Salomon and Merrill said they were offering the zero-coupon securities in bearer form to foreign investors, an innovation they should attract non-institutional European investors who are accustomed to bearer securities.

The offerings by the two Wall Street houses attracted the attention of legislators in Washington, who have urged the Treasury not to issue bearer bonds directly for fear they would be used by U.S. investors seeking to evade taxes. In the late afternoon, the Senate passed a

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ending August 10

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
Time Deposit Savings	9.75 %
Money Market Funds	10.55 %
Overnight 7-Day Average	10.55 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	9.75 %
Bank Rate Monitor Index	9.75 %
Home Mortgage	15.20 %
FHLB Average	15.20 %

nonbinding resolution telling the Treasury to prevent sales of U.S. government-backed securities in bearer form. A statement by the Treasury Department said that regulations would be issued next week covering overseas offerings of zero-coupon Treasury securities, but that offerings already under way would not be affected.

Since the end of 1982, all Treasury issues have been sold in registered form, with records kept of the investors' identities. Corporations have been able to sell bearer bonds, but only in overseas markets and only to non-U.S. investors.

Legislators who oppose the sale of special bearer Treasury securities to foreigners are worried that the lack of records for bearer securities means they could end up in the wrong hands. They believe that, in addition to encouraging tax evasion by Americans, bearer securities backed by the Treasury could become a haven for money from illegal activities.

Salomon officials issued a statement claiming that their offering was "in full compliance with the letter and the spirit of U.S. tax law and regulations."

Although the new issues sold by Merrill and Salomon are called bearer securities, buyers must identify themselves and prove they are not U.S. investors.

The zero-coupon securities, which have been in strong demand from investors eager to lock in high interest rates, are created by separating the semiannual interest payments on the bonds from the principal amount. Rather than offering investors a 30-year bond that pays interest every six months, securities dealers offer investors noninterest-paying bonds with maturities ranging from six months to 25 years, the first date the Treasury may call the bonds.

By late Friday, rates on Treasury bills were higher by more than 1/4 percentage point in many cases, with the six-month rate rising to 10.60 percent from 10.45 percent. In the note and bond market, prices fell by 1/4 in 1 point. The new 12 1/2-percent Treasury notes due 1987 were offered at 99 30/32 to yield 12.41 percent; the new 12 1/2-percent notes due 1994 were offered at 99 1/2 to yield 12.65 percent, and the 12 1/2-percent bonds due 2014 were offered at 100 6/32 to yield 12.48 percent.

Eastern Air Seeks Joint Scheduling to Curb Delays

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastern Air Lines has asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to permit airlines to jointly revise their schedules to reduce flight delays that have plagued carriers and passengers this year.

In its petition Friday, the Miami-based airline said that congestion at certain airports was threatening the U.S. air transport system and demanded the quick, short-term solution that it said voluntary rescheduling by the airlines could provide.

Eastern petitioned the CAB because the carriers could not discuss revising their schedules unless the federal agency granted them temporary immunity from the antitrust laws.

The Eastern proposal came as legislation was being prepared in Congress that would authorize the Federal Aviation Administration to impose order on airline schedules in relieve the growing incidence of flight delays.

Reaction to both proposals ranged from cool to hostile among several airlines questioned Friday. Spokesmen contended that such steps were unnecessary and, if taken, would constitute a partial repeal of the airline deregulation law.

Pressure has been growing for the government to address the problem of flight delays as they seem to have become routine at some of the nation's more heavily traveled airports.

According to data gathered by the FAA, flight delays for the first six months of this year rose 73 percent from a year earlier, to 189,473, out of about four million flights.

A flight is officially designated as delayed when a takeoff or landing is 15 minutes or more behind schedule.

Aeroflot to Introduce New Passenger Plane

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet state airline, Aeroflot, will introduce a more fuel-efficient passenger plane this year, a modified version of the Tupolev-154, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya has reported.

It quoted a senior aircraft engineer Friday as having said that the new plane, the Tupolev-154M, would use 15 percent less fuel and have a range 10 percent greater than the 154B, the mainstay of Aeroflot international services for the past decade.

NASDAQ National Market

Sales In 100s					Net
High	Low	Close	Chg		
A					
AA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
AZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
B					
BA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
BZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
C					
CA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
CZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
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DA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
DZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
E					
EA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
ED	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
ER	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
ES	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
ET	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
EZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
F					
FA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
FZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
G					
GA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
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GY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
GZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
H					
HA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
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HQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
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HW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
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HY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
HZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
I					
IA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
ID	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
II	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IJ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IK	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IL	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IM	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IN	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IO	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IP	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IQ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IR	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IS	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IT	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IV	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IW	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IX	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IY	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IZ	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
J					
JA	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JB	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JC	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JD	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JE	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JF	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JG	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JH	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
JI	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 3/4	+ 1/4	
IJ	22 1/2	22 1/4			

Sales in 100s	Hion	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
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[illegible]

DodC _x B1	25.46	NL	Mutal	10.47	NL
DodC _x S1	24.05	NL	Speci	24.83	NL
Drey B1	12.32	17.85	Frankie	Grown	

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	Sales	High	Low	Last Ch
AT&Tn	11128900	1944	18%	19%

	Volume
This week.....	760,050,000 shares
Last week.....	696,160,000 shares
52-Week range.....	173,000,000 shares

	Sales	High	Low	Lost Cn
1990	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100	100
2008	100	100	100	100
2009	100	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100	100
2011	100	100	100	100
2012	100	100	100	100
2013	100	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100	100
2015	100	100	100	100
2016	100	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100	100
2031	100	100	100	100
2032	100	100	100	100
2033	100	100	100	100
2034	100	100	100	100
2035	100	100	100	100
2036	100	100	100	100
2037	100	100	100	100
2038	100	100	100	100
2039	100	100	100	100
2040	100	100	100	100
2041	100	100	100	100
2042	100	100	100	100
2043	100	100	100	100
2044	100	100	100	100
2045	100	100	100	100
2046	100	100	100	100
2047	100	100	100	100
2048	100	100	100	100
2049	100	100	100	100
2050	100	100	100	100
2051	100	100	100	100
2052	100	100	100	100
2053	100	100	100	100
2054	100	100	100	100
2055	100	100	100	100
2056	100	100	100	100
2057	100	100	100	100
2058	100	100	100	100
2059	100	100	100	100
2060	100	100	100	100
2061	100	100	100	100
2062	100	100	100	100
2063	100	100	100	100
2064	100	100	100	100
2065	100	100	100	100
2066</				

Treasury Bills

Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Body Fat
16	8.74	7.98	8.09
23	..	8.81	8.75	8.09
30	8.95	8.84	8.09

10.51	10.58	10.64
10.42	10.38	10.97
10.43	10.37	10.99
10.51	10.47	11.12

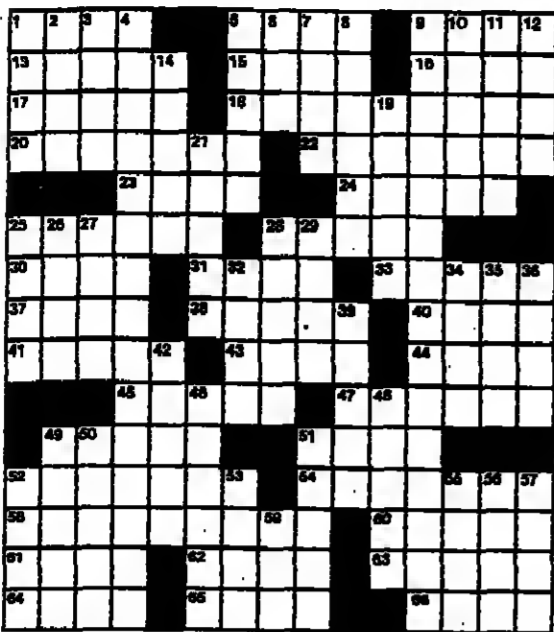
10.61	10.53	11.31
10.60	10.52	11.44
10.45	10.59	11.59
10.63	10.88	11.42



•

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صبيكنا من الراحل



ACROSS
1 Fort Dix, before 1939
5 Speed ratio
9 Univ. teacher
13 Separately
16 Scandinavian capital
18 Drum sound
17 Black tea
18 "Come one, come all"
20 Agent
22 Enjoyed a banquet
23 Part
24 Bishop
25 Recaptured
28 Corolla part
30 Former
31 43,500 square feet
33 Undine's relative
37 Coll.
38 Hard as—
40 Town northwest of Madrid
41 Molded dish
43 Attitude
44 Stravinsky
45 Advocate
46 Ralph

DOWN
47 Skin affliction
49 Have— (beverage)
51 Malay canoe
52 Atomic ancel
54 U 235 is one
58 Be nostalgic
60 Coronel
61 Holy Roman emperor
62 Suffix with photo
63 Two districts noted for restaurants
64 Hammerhead end
65 Discern
66 Garbless
67 School event
68 Israeli dance
69 Prophets
70 "Lili" star
71 Actress Darcel
72 Aquatic birds
73 Narrow ridge
74 French count
75 Devotion
76 Fulcrum
77 Superplanes
78 Site of Pearl Harbor
79 Goad
80 Facility
81 Gown's companion

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DENNIS THE MENACE



Mr. Wilson looks new here. Did you just get him?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THILG
KUSHY
CEEDOD
NICRIO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: WASN'T

Friday's Jumble: BUMPY ACRO COBAL IODINE
Answer: How does Jack Frost get to work? BY "ICICLE"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	72	58	Beijing	72	58
Athens	72	58	Bombay	72	58
Berlin	72	58	Buenos Aires	72	58
Bombay	72	58	Calcutta	72	58
Buenos Aires	72	58	Chongqing	72	58
Calcutta	72	58	Colombo	72	58
Chongqing	72	58	Dacca	72	58
Colombo	72	58	Dhaka	72	58
Dacca	72	58	Hankow	72	58
Dhaka	72	58	Hong Kong	72	58
Hankow	72	58	Kobe	72	58
Hong Kong	72	58	Manila	72	58
Kobe	72	58	Medan	72	58
Manila	72	58	Osaka	72	58
Medan	72	58	Shanghai	72	58
Osaka	72	58	Singapore	72	58
Shanghai	72	58	Taipei	72	58
Singapore	72	58	Tokyo	72	58
Taipei	72	58			
Tokyo	72	58			

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

AUDEN IN LOVE

By Dorothy J. Farnan. 253 pp. \$17.95.
Illustrated.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE has to be at least a little suspicious at first of Dorothy J. Farnan's ultimately fascinating "Auden in Love," an account of the English poet's lifelong love affair with a writer from Brooklyn named Chester Kallman. After all, the author, a retired high-school English teacher, seems doubly disqualified to describe such a delicate relationship.

First, there is her background as an Irish Catholic from Winona, Minnesota, who attended the University of Michigan and ended her teaching career as chairman of the English department at Erasmus High School in Brooklyn. Then there is her complex relationship to Auden. She first met him at Ann Arbor in 1943, when she fell in with a student crowd that included Chester Kallman. She got to know him better when she arrived in New York City with another young woman from the Middle West, and all but formed a ménage à trois with Kallman. And she got to know him best of all when she ended up marrying Kallman's father, Edward, a dentist who shared, among other things, her interest in painting.

In short, had Auden been able to legalize what he regarded as his marriage to Chester Kallman, then one could almost have said of Dorothy Farnan that she began as Auden's student, continued as his rival and ended up his stepmother-in-law. It is not exactly the background for an objective view of her subject.

All the same, Farnan delivers what she promises. She persuades us that when Auden first met Kallman in New York in 1939, he fell in love for the first time, and for always. She

convinces us that though Kallman betrayed Auden for another lover two years later — thereby provoking Auden to murderous rage and permanently ending their physical relationship — Wystan, as she calls him throughout, was still willing to give up cross and settle permanently for agape, or spiritual love. She leaves us with little doubt that though Kallman strained that love increasingly with his promiscuous and romantic nature, he remained the constant in Auden's life and permitted him to realize, as he put it in a letter to Kallman, "all that love is intended to be."

In the process, she provides a touching and often comic portrait of Auden, as well as of his lover, who resembles remarkably the poet Delmore Schwartz and of whom it can be said that he was the ne plus ultra of self-destructiveness. Then Chester Kallman was a self-destructive Delmore Schwartz.

Her claims for Auden's estimate of her are modest, to say the least. She writes that he resented what he saw as her rivalry: at Ann Arbor, he put a curse on her (which, being "Irish and superstitious," she took seriously); in New York he suffered her presence with the monumental silences that became part of his legend.

What she doesn't say is that in time he grew fond of her. Yet the evidence is everywhere in her book — in her lively descriptions of his habits and appearance, in the funny stories she tells about how he counseled her to run her English department and allowed her to let her teachers and students come calling, and in the intimacy with which she came to understand his sexual habits.

But she makes her case, and she does so with eloquence and humor. The letter she discovered from Auden to Kallman dated "Christmas Day, 1941," is by itself a moving document. "Dearest Chester," it begins. "Because it is you, a Jew, that I, a Gentile inheriting an O-S-gentile anti-Semitism, have found my happiness: As this morning I think of Bethlehem, I think of you."

"Because our love, beginning Hans Andersen, became Grimm," the letter closes, "and there are probably grimmer tests to come, nevertheless I believe that if only we have faith in God and in each other, we shall be permitted to realize all that love is intended to be."

This would have been enough to make her case. Yet she has done much more.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



W. H. Auden

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

TALC	ASOF	PSALM
AGIO	BONE	ALRIE
PREAMBLES	CATON	
SAILNEAR	THEWIND	
NEO	ROUE	AES
LAWD	MIASMAL	
ARA	LOUD	ALLENS
UNIFORM	STASSEN	
DETEST	AMIS	PIE
SEISMIC	FINE	
SAT	SCAT	EEER
ATSOE	THERTIME	
TAHOE	REENACTED	
EVENT	EURE	HUME
SENSE	DRYS	ASOR

8/11/84

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOUTH thought he had gained on the diagrammed deal, but had a disappointment. North ventured a take-out double after hearing the red suits bid against him.

The redouble showed three-card support, a modern idea, and the bidding could have ended. One heart redoubled would have been an interesting contract, but North naturally retreated to two clubs. South then kept to three no-trump.

A spade was led, and East would probably have beaten the contract if he had played low. This had much to recommend it, for South was likely to have a doubleton ace or king,

but was not clear-cut. When East played the queen, the declarer was in control. He won with the king and returned the jack. West chose to win and continue the suit.

South took dummy's spade winners, throwing a club from his hand to dissolve the threat presented by the internal block. He was eventually allowed to collect a trick in each red suit for a score of 630.

In the replay, however, North did not double one heart. He waited for a round and doubled East's rebid of one no-trump. South was happy to pass for penalties, and East's team was again trying to make a no-trump contract. This time they were less successful. East managed to make two spade tricks and two red aces, losing 800.

NORTH
♠ 9 4 2
♥ 7 5 4
♦ A 6 5
♣ A 3 3 3

EAST (2)
♠ Q 7 5
♥ A Q 3
♦ A 8 6 5
♣ 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K 2
♥ K Q 7 8
♦ K 7 6
♣ 8 7 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1♠ Pass 1♣ Pass 2♣
2♦ Pass 3NT Pass 4♠
Pass Pass

West led the spade three.

IBM Expected To Modify PC

(Continued from Page 9)

Computerworks, a dealer in Westport, Connecticut.

The recently upgraded PCjr, a portable that runs many programs created for the PC, is hurting PC sales at the low end of the market, said Alan G. Steel, an analyst with the Yankee Group consultants in Boston. "This new computer squeezes the PC from the high end," he added.

By most accounts, the computer will be based on a 80286 microprocessor developed by Intel Corp. and licensed to IBM. It is unclear whether IBM or Intel would make the microprocessor initially.

The 286, as it is called, lets the computer conduct several tasks at once. The multitasking ability means the computer could link microcomputers built around the Intel 8088, which IBM used in the PC.

IBM is also working on a networking system for desktop microcomputers, and this could be ready for production soon. Amy D. Wohl, president of Advanced Office Concepts, in Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, said she thought this might be the purpose of the IBM gathering in New York.

Mr. Steel, of the Yankee Group, said the new IBM computer would use an operating system that could accommodate systems used in existing personal computers, such as PC-DOS, developed for IBM by Microsoft, and Unix, by American Telephone & Telegraph. This would mean that many brands of personal computers could be linked electronically for the first time, Mr. Steel said.

"It is a minicomputer operating system brought down to the desktop level," he said.

Mr. Steel said IBM would sharply reduce the number of vendors it used for the PC. Makers of disk drives and other ancillary equipment will look closely to find ways to develop products for the new computer.

Japan Just Starting to Move Toward High-Tech Automation

(Continued from Page 9)

ing. "When this computerized system is completed, Fuji Bank will take a step into the large-scale financing and information industry."

George P. Hutchinson, managing director of Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., agreed. "You're not going to be competitive in offering services if you don't computerize," he said. "The U.S. is clearly ahead of Japan in the application of computers."

Several factors have hindered development of automated communications networks in Japan. One is that the Japanese have tended to stress development of individual pieces of equipment but have been weak in organizing them into complex systems and in writing the software to run them.

Another factor has been strict regulation, which has thwarted use of advanced technologies. For example, the phone company is a monopoly, which prevents entrepreneurial companies from setting up advanced computer-communication systems.

Similarly, although the automated teller machines in Japan are far more sophisticated than those in the United States, regulations prohibit them from operating after 6 P.M. During the day, machines from the 13 largest banks are coordinated into a national network. One can go to a Mitsubishi bank machine in southern Japan and withdraw money from an account in a Sumitomo bank branch in northern Japan.

Japan would take a big step toward the so-called information age if it deregulated the telephone industry and ended the monopoly of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp. A bill to do that failed to pass the session of the Diet that ended Wednesday, but it is expected to be approved in the parliament's next session.

Deregulation could lead to the rapid development of a spate of specialized data communications networks, known in Japan as value-added networks. Toyota, for instance, wants to build one to connect it to thousands of suppliers so its computers could place orders with their computers.

Because of rigid laws, "we couldn't even try to develop those complex systems," said Tsutomu Makino, director of the electronics policy division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Many of Japan's leading companies hope to provide such networks if deregulation is approved. U.S. companies, including International Business Machines, American Telephone & Telegraph, McDonnell Douglas's Tyndall and GTE Telcel, are also studying the field, thinking their experience with such networks would give them an advantage over the Japanese.

Competition in long-distance communications would help bring down long-distance rates, which have been an impediment to business. Some foreign companies have put their Asian headquarters in Hong Kong rather than Tokyo to save on communications costs.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone has plans for moving Japan into the information age. Next month in the western suburbs of Tokyo the company will begin operating a model of its Information Network System, which it hopes to expand throughout Japan by the 1990s. The system will be a network of high-capacity optical fibers and computerized technology. The phone lines will carry data, video and images as well as voice.

Japan Radio Corp., which has a factory in the test area, will be able to hold video teleconferences with its downtown headquarters and send documents by facsimile at two seconds a page.

Consumers will be able to use such devices as the Sketchphone, a combination telephone, video ter-

minial and writing pad. Someone talking on the phone can draw a map that a person at the other end of the line can see on his screen. Or two people could play tic-tac-toe over the phone.

In November, NTAT will begin Japan's first videotex system, known as Captain. It will permit such things as shopping and banking from the home, as well as information retrieval. Such information services are known in Japan as "new media."

Japan clearly has the capability to develop complex communications systems. Witness its so-called manless factories, which require intricate networks to control robots. Another example is the banking

system, which in many ways is more automated than its U.S. counterpart.

In terms of automating to save on manpower and costs, the Japanese banks are "tops in the world," said Eisuke Harada, assistant to the president of Sumitomo Bank.

His bank, which is third in revenue among Japan's banks, is first in profits, partly because it has broadly automated and cut costs. Mr. Harada said. The company handled four times as many transactions in 1982 as it did in 1966, but with 20 percent fewer people.

At a Sumitomo branch, machines count money to be given to customers. Other machines count money taken in. Customers can dial in and get account information read to them by punching buttons on their telephones.

But Mr. Harada noted that, in terms of offering customers new services using automation, such as cash management, Japanese banks are behind those in the United States.

Japan in general has embraced sophisticated automated teller machines, which offer video pictures and voice instructions. The machines can be used not only to withdraw or deposit money but to make payments, even to accounts in a different bank.

Banks in Japan are also starting to move to electronic fund transfers, in which department stores or grocery stores accept payment with bank cards and the money is automatically transferred from a customer's account to the store's account. But regulations limit the number of stores that a bank can link up with.

The move to automation is not without obstacles in Japan. "I think they are a little bit afraid of them—computers can be disruptive," said Richard C. Sheldon, operations manager for a shipping company and president of an Apple Computer users group. He was referring

to the period of adjustment that workers often go through in learning to use computers.

Efforts to extend the hours of automated teller machines have been slowed by labor concerns and by the smaller banks that feared being overrun by the technical power of the larger ones.

Labor has also slowed the automation of the stock exchange. Indeed, even after the computerization program goes into effect, about 750 of the most popular stocks will still be traded in the old way. "To eliminate all the dealer jobs would cause problems," said Norihiko Okumura, who is involved with computerizing the exchange.

Others have opposed the stock exchange program because they like the exchange's noisy atmosphere. But Mr. Okumura said automation would speed trading and make it more accurate, and he added: "It is possible to get the same sense of atmosphere on the screen."

Some of the complaints, Mr. Okumura said, are from dealers who watch the hand signals used by the broker brokerage firms, then buy or sell the stock shortly before they do. "For some dealers, computers mean the elimination of a business opportunity," he said.

Computers also provide new opportunities for eavesdropping, and it is perhaps a sign of Japan's advancing automation that computer crime is on the rise.

Police reported that there were 391 computer-related crimes in the first six months of 1984, twice the number a year earlier. Also this year 24 people were arrested for their roles in an alleged plan to use a computer to generate bogus driver's licenses at Akita Prefectural Police Headquarters.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently announced new guidelines to help prevent computer crime.

The shares represent a 33.9-percent stake in the New York-based company, which also operates the Nickelodeon children's channel on cable TV. The remaining 66.1 percent, which represents 90.7 percent of the voting stock, will be retained by Warner Amex Communications, a 50-50 joint venture of Warner Communications Inc. and American Express Co. that started MTV in August 1981.

